MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 JULY 1983

PLO Affairs

The PLO delegation's International Department chief Faruq Qaddumi briefed Soviet leaders in Moscow on the Palestinian situation and the Palestinian-Syrian dispute and also prepared for PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Moscow, "which is expected soon," Algiers Voice of Palestine radio reported. Meanwhile, the PLO circulated a communique to Arab embassies in Moscow accusing Syria of manipulating the dispute within Fatah and of seeking to "wipe out" the Palestinians in collaboration with the United States and Israel, AFP reported. PLO spokesmen in Lebanon and Syria announced that the Syrians recently arrested the director of 'Arafat's Damascus office, Muhammad al-'Umari, according to reports by Beirut radio and XINHUA.

'Id al-Fitr messages from 'Arafat to Palestinian fighters and people, broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, contained further attacks on the PLO's Arab enemies. "They" want to complete what the Zionist enemy could not and seek to stifle the independent Palestinian national identity and "impose trusteeship on the Palestinian revolution and people," 'Arafat asserted. He also spoke of an Arab "conspiracy" to destroy Palestinian freedom, democracy, and unity.

In another development, the Soviet paper *Trud* reported that during DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah's recent visit to the Soviet Union, the Soviet and DFLP representatives attached special significance to the consolidation of PLO ranks. The Soviet side noted the importance of current efforts to strengthen PLO unity, *Trud* said, and both sides stressed that the United States and its allies seek to prevent the creation of a Palestinian state and bar the PLO from participating in the process of a Middle East settlement. The two sides condemned political and military pressure on Syria.

Lebanon

Syrian Defense Minister's Visit — Syrian Defense Minister Major General Mustafa Talas inspected Syrian units in Lebanon and subsequently held talks in Tripoli and Zgharta with former Prime Minister Rashid Karami and former President Sulayman Franjiyah, Beirut radio reported. In remarks broadcast by the radio, Talas stressed Syria's determination to fight Israel and reaffirmed his country's support for the unity of the PLO, claiming that Syria has "absolutely not interfered" in the dispute within Fatah. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon contended that Talas' talks with Karami and Franjiyah were designed to ensure their support for an imminent Syrian military operation against PLO loyalists in the north.

Syrian-Lebanese Clash — Syrian forces exchanged fire with Lebanese Army units on Sannin mountain, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Arens Remarks — Israel will react to attacks against IDF soldiers in Lebanon and the response will be "much larger than the anti-IDF attacks," Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens warned in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio after a tour of IDF units in Lebanon. He expressed optimism that the IDF will be able to coordinate its redeployment in Lebanon with the Lebanese Army and multinational force.

Libya-Chad

President Hissein Habre's forces captured a number of Libyan soldiers during recent fighting in the Abeche area of Chad, the Chadian information minister announced in a statement reported by Radio Monte Carlo. The minister also reiterated the Chadian Government's claim that its troops have regained Abeche from Goukouni Oueddei's forces. Meanwhile, a TASS statement asserted that the situation around Chad is being aggravated by "Western attempts to involve certain African countries" in the conflict. "Certain NATO countries" are openly interfering in the civil war in Chad, TASS stated.

Western Sahara Fighting

According to preliminary reports on the first 3 days of the fighting in the Western Sahara, which began on 10 July at the initiative of the Saharan People's Liberation Army, 326 Moroccan soldiers were killed and a "similar number" were wounded, Algiers radio said citing a statement by the Saharan Ministry of Information. The statement also said 109 tanks and other vehicles were destroyed in the engagement.

Iran

More than 45 "counterrevolutionaries" were killed and over 30 were wounded in a mopping-up operation covering 20 villages in the Piranshah region of Kordestan, according to a statement by the joint operations center of the Iranian Armed Forces and Revolution Guard Corps broadcast by Tehran radio. The Kurdish population of the region extended a "warm welcome" to the security forces, who captured large quantities of documents, weapons, and vehicles during the operation, the statement said.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Issues Message to 'Homeland' Palestinians
JN121942 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1605 GMT 12 Jul 83

["Text" of undated message by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Palestinian people in the occupied homeland on 'Id al-Fitr — read by radio correspondent in a recorded dispatch]

[Text] Masses of our heroic and struggling people, our kinfolk who are clinging to the beloved Palestinian land:

From you comes the legitimacy of hope, and from you we accept the reality which you consider as legitimate, and from you stems our rejuvenating ability to grab the burning ember. It is from you that the concept and revolution get their everlasting fuel. No world power can extricate people from their history. It is through you and by you that the Holy Land with its prophets, martyrs, and sons derives its radiant and brilliant identity. It is through you and by you that the displaced people in prisons, exile, and those massacred are united in one line and framework toward the one homeland.

The enemies are charting their maps while you are firmly clinging to your land and building the shrine of hope for us and for everyone searching for heroism, justice, and a homeland. Your brothers who were expelled only to return possess only their blood with which we shall shorten the distance between the revolutionary dream and reality; between the individual and the homeland which is besieged by the guns of the enemies and those of some of the brothers.

We are living in a deteriorating Arab situation which devours its dreams and fedayeens. We are living in very difficult Arab circumstances where the only brilliant image is constituted by the pure blood which is being shed by our brother fighters so that this nation may have the right to be present at a historical crossroad, leading to only the one question of to be or not to be. We can become assets of freedom and independence, true to the dreams that we have been nurturing for more than 50 years, and which are substantiated by the epitaphs on the tombs of our martyrs who refused to see the dreams of many generations be thrown into the dustbin of history; through the relationship between land and man — in you — which gives more strength and determination to fighters to fight, patients to be more patient, and the faithful to be more faithful. You are providing the march of hope of the Palestinian and Arab people with a good example of a flame which is raised high in this long, dark tunnel and you, who are full of hope and determination, will give strength to your besieged revolution that will enable it to protect them from despair, despondency, pressures, containment, and control.

Our kinfolk: Your revolution which has offered its most heroic men in the long march toward the land and freedom, is being rejuvenated through you and by you, through the children, women,and old people who established the state of their dreams in the streets. You have shattered the walls of the Arab siege with your hands which are protecting the Palestinian epic. This epic has been subjected to more than one massacre and conspiracy. The Palestinian people's miracle, however, has continued to spread since the dawn of history as one of the most brilliant miracles and epics. It has enriched peoples lives with its Palestinian and Arab values of freedom and dignity. This explains the miracle that was recorded by your brothers in Beirut. The Palestinian and Lebanese fighters restored life to things. Yes, a stone in the hands of a child can destroy a tank, the bird can sing, a shot by a cub can shoot down a plane, and a flower can bloom. Beirut was a school for us, and Beirut can be a prison for whoever wishes it to be so. This is the lesson we have learned.

Some Arab regimes which stand in line at the door of the U.S. master in a humiliating manner could not accept the Palestinian fighter's ability to teach the lessons he had learned in Beirut, and from fear that the contagious Palestinian flame could reach every Arab house they first of all remained silent. Then they spoke in a manner which was more devastating than silence and advised the Palestinian fighters to commit suicide instead of promising them that they would break the siege. They wanted us to commit suicide while they continued to besiege their people and the revolutionary concept in order to protect their impotence and their so-called security. That's why they participated with Zionism and began describing the Palestinian hero as a being walking on all fours, and divested him of his Islamic traits.

When we left Beirut as heroes to enable the revolution to persist and to safeguard the besieged Arab hope in the advent of better days, they found it hard to accept that the revolution may live and shed its blood on a rock in their countries in confrontation of occupation and invasion. Some Arab countries are now punishing the children for their heroism, those who stood fast for their steadfastness, and those who are faithful for their faith, and are trying to introduce into the land of the Arabs what the Zionist and U.S. war in Beirut failed to introduce.

Is this not the biggest conspiracy? Otherwise, how could we describe the way in which the Arab weapons — which had been amassed for fighting the common enemy — are being directed against the chests of the Palestinian fighters and dealing blows to them on a land which is the land of the struggle? What name can we give to this organized Arab operation which aims to destroy the image of the Palestinian revolution, its institutions, and legitimacy? It is a conspiracy against sacred values. It is a conspiracy against what we have achieved through blood and sweat. It is a conspiracy against holy traditions and an attempt to bury the freedom and democracy which were achieved by the blood of the Palestinians, wherever it has been shed. It is a conspiracy against the unity of the Palestinian people and their organization which is the basis of their dignity, rights, and aspirations, and which has attained the highest level of international recognition.

It is also a conspiracy against the Palestinian and Arab message to the world and an attempt to divest the Palestinian image of all the achievements of human values. It is a conspiracy to replace the image of the hero victim with that of a highwayman. It is a conspiracy to change the image of the revolution from that of a revolution to liberate its land, people, and nation to that of a revolution which wages tribal wars. We shall not be dragged into this and will never accept it under any circumstances or situation.

Our kinfolk: We are passing through critical moments during which we are being pushed into a state of self-defense. It is

regrettable that we are facing a danger, part of which comes from Arab quarters. We are forced to defend legitimate priorities which contradict some Arab trends whose objective is to remove us from the arena of war and from the battle for peace, and to deprive us of the gun and the olive branch. I ask you brothers: Where is the pan-Arab interest or even regional interest which some Arab parties claim for their waging war against the PLO?

We hope and will continue to hope that Palestinians will not differ with us on any point which deals with the minimum level of our national, pan-Arab, or human taboos. No one can divest the Palestinian people of their national and human dignity and the right to defend the rights which they acquired in numerous battles or deprive them of the PLO, which formulates independent and national decisions and protects their sacred customs through a free and democratic dialogue.

Our kinfolk, our Palestinian people, and our Arab masses: This revolution was established and will remain through you and by you. It came into existence to triumph, and will triumph. People who have offered the largest share of sacrifices experienced such a long march of patience and suffering, and have achieved such accomplishments and international recognition, are able to defend their revolutionary invention and political and moral forces represented in the PLO. The attempt to destroy the PLO means the destruction of the idea, spirit, revolution, and the people. It also means harming the entire Arab nation.

Our brave kinfolk: You have proven that you are the strength of the revolution — the spirit and the idea. The land is stronger than all the invaders in the inside and stronger than all the conspiracies of those abroad.

I pledge to you in the name of the ancestors and grandsons; in the name of the souls of thousands of martyrs who fell so that the wound of these great people could be healed; in the name of all defenders of land and freedom; and in the name of the PLO, your sole legitimate representative. I make a pledge to everyone of our people, whether man or woman, male or female child, that we will march together along the path of one people toward the one homeland. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Fain would they extinguish God's light with their mouths, but God will not allow but that His light should be perfected, even though the unbelievers may detest. [Koranic verse]

Glory be to our pure martyrs. Love, admiration, and a pledge to all our masses who are loyal and faithful to the revolution's shield. Greetings to all our prisoners in enemy jails, and life and victory for our struggling and brave people. It is a revolution until victory.

Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee Chairman and Commander in Chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

'Arafat Addresses Fighters on 'Id al-Fitr

JN121800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1555 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Undated message by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Palestinian revolution fighters on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr — read by radio correspondent in a recorded dispatch]

[Text] Revolutionary greetings. I thank you for your brotherly, sincere greetings on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. On this occasion, we and you reiterate our revolutionary pledge to continue to struggle and to make sacrifices despite all difficulties until we liberate our beloved Palestine, and to defend the independent will of our Palestinian revolution under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian people.

I would like to pause before this fierce, horrible plot by the enemies of our Arab nation against our people, their rights, and their aspirations. Last year witnessed the epic of steadfastness in Beirut. Our free guns were united in the face of the barbaric Zionist-U.S. invasion which was aimed at liquidating the Palestinian presence military and politically, and destroying the PLO infrastructure.

'Id al-Fitr comes and the siege continues. The aim of the aggression continues to be the same. They want to liquidate the gains which we realized for our cause and to complete what the Zionist enemy could not complete. They want to stifle the independent Palestinian national identity and to impose trusteeship on our revolution and people. We are certain that the heroes of the Beirut legend and those who wrote the Al-Karamah epic and other epics of construction and sacrifices will be able to write epics against all sieges, plots, and aggressions. We will continue to adhere to our guns, our will, and our independent national decisionmaking. We affirm our belief that the only means of guaranteeing our unity is to direct all our guns toward the Zionist enemy. We will never allow any agent apparatus to make us deviate from our sublime pan-Arab aims.

On this occasion, we remember the thousands of our hero martyrs who fell in defense of their revolution and for the sake of their people and nation. I would like to send my heartfelt love and greetings to our kinfolk inside occupied Palestine, occupied southern Lebanon, and everywhere. I salute them for their brave, committed stand and their adherence to their revolution and the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. They have condemned attempts by plotting forces against the indepdent national Palestinian decisionmaking and attempts to split the Palestinian revolution ranks. We (?regret) that many of our Palestinian and Lebanese brothers and Palestinian revolutionary fighters are still in detention camps, heroically facing all attempts to liquidate them morally and physically. They continue to announce to the

whole world their firm adherence to the aims and principles of the revolution. On this blessed occasion, we send them our admiration and, appreciation. We pledge to them that their days of confinement will be shortened so that they may return to their positions in the trenches of Jihad.

Our greatest occasion will be when we return victoriously to our beloved homeland, raising the banners of victory, freedom, and Arabism over our Jerusalem, the capital of our independent Palestinian state. This is the will of our people and fighters. It is the will of God and it will inevitably triumph despite all the plots and plotters. Our tryst will be Jerusalem. Can the dawn be far behind?

Long live free and Arab Palestine! We will be together until victory! It is revolution until victory!

Your Brother Abu 'Ammar

Qaddumi-Led Delegation Continues USSR Visit

LD130031 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The PLO delegation led by brother Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department, continues its visit to the USSR.

It was learned that the delegation informed the Soviet leaders of the latest developments in the current situation in the region and also the situation in the Palestinian arena — as well as the Palestinian-Syrian dispute — in addition to making preparations for the visit of Brother leader Abu 'Ammar to Moscow, which is expected soon.

Qaddumi-Gromyko Meeting

NC131020 Paris AFP in English 1017 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 13 (AFP) — Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Political Department, met withSoviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko here today, authoritative Soviet sources said.

Mr. Qaddumi arrived yesterday with a PLO delegation for a "working visit" whose duration has not been disclosed. His visit is the latest in a series by Palestinian leaders aimed at resolving the conflict between Syria and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Syria, U.S., Israel Criticized

NC120934 Paris AFP in English 0929 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 12 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representatives here accused Syria today of "waiting to wipe out the Palestinians, with the collaboration of the United States and Israel".

The communique, sent to Arab embassies in Moscow and obtained indirectly by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, was the latest [word indistinct] in a war of words between PLO representatives and the Syrian Embassy here. The campaign began on Friday and coincides with a series of (?talks) by senior Palestinian (?officials with) the Kremlin. All the statements have been strongly worded, with each side accusing the other of being responsible for the crisis within the PLO and the troubled Arab situation.

Today's communique said current problems within Fatah, the main organisation within the PLO, were the result of "manipulation" by the Syrian secret services aided by "certain Arab factions". Without this manipulation, the dissension within the movement would have been settled in a "few hours," the statement charged. The communique said that Syria, the United States, and Israel were using similar tactics, "questioning the leadership of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Fatah group." Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the hardline Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine had talks here last week, and was followed yesterday by Khalid Fahum, speaker of the Palestinian National Council, the Palestinian parliament. An official delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the political wing of the PLO is expected today.

(However in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) today, Mr. 'Arafat said he did not plan to visit the Soviet Union in the near future despite Soviet hopes that he would appear at the end of the week).

Soviet Reportage on Visit

For Moscow reportage on the working visit to the USSR by a PLO delegation lead by Faruq Qaddumi, which began on 12 July, see the Middle East and North Africa section of the 13 July Soviet Union *Daily Report*, and subsequent issues.

PLO's Abu Muzin Notes Soviet Position on Rebels

LD100921 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0757 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait 10 Jul (KUNA) — A Palestinian official in a statement published here today said that the Soviet Union considers what has been done by the opposition inside Fatah Palestinian movement is in the service of the United States.

Al-Anba' quotes a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee, Mahmud 'Abbas (alias Abu Mazin), as saying in the statement it published that the Soviets consider what the dissidents have done as having served American plans. Abu Mazin has stated that the setting up of a Palestinian government in exile is "coming up and under discussion," however he qualified it by saying "that the time factor and the approval of the Palestinian National Council of this must be taken into consideration." Abbas is currently on a visit to Kuwait as part of a Palestinian delegation which will leave for Moscow tomorrow on an official visit.

He has stated that the delegation's talks with Soviet officials "will include in addition to the Syrian-Palestinian differences and the differences inside Fatah, the political issues in the region and the development of conditions in the light of the current American plans."

Syrians Continue Military Aid to Rebel Group

NC121250 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] In the Al-Biqa', the Syrian military aid to the Abu Musa group continued today. Meanwhile, it has been reported that the Syrian forces have forced a number of Palestinians in camps within Syrian territory to join the rebels. Roadblocks were set up last night on the Al-Masna'-Shtawrah road manned jointly by the Abu Musa followers and Syrian special units. This is in addition to distribution of money and enticement as well as threats to leftist parties and some 'Arafat supporters and officers to join the rebel movement.

On the other hand, the 'Arafat group is establishing new offices in Ba'labakk to prevent the expansion of the area under control of the Abu Musa forces. Reinforcements by the 'Arafat supporters and the Fatah dissidents have been seen in Barr Ilyas and its vicinity.

PLO's Khalaf Continues Talks With GDR Officials

GF121756 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, continued his talks with GDR officials yesterday evening. WAFA said that Brother Abu Iyad explained to the GDR officials the latest developments in the Palestinian arena. Relations between the Palestinian revolution and the GDR were reviewed during the talks.

'Arafat's Office Director in Damascus 'Disappears'

NC121816 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] A PLO spokesman in Tripoli today said Muhammad al-'Umari, the director of Yasir 'Arafat's office in Damascus, disappeared in Syria 3 days ago, and is believed to have been arrested.

The spokesman added that al-'Umari and two other loyalists disappeared when they were traveling in a car from Tripoli to Damascus and that they were last seen near the city of Homs [in Syria].

Group Claims Responsibility for Lebanon Explosion

JN121640 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] One of the groups of the heroic joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces operating behind the Zionist enemy's lines yesterday carried out a heroic operation. The group placed a TNT explosive charge inside a military bus which carries Zionist enemy soldiers in the Hasbayya area in Al-'Irqub. The group detonated the explosive charge by remote control.

The enemy admitted that 2 of its soldiers were killed and 16 others wounded. Our group returned safely to base.

QATAR

AL-'ARAB Calls Shultz Mideast Tour 'Failure'

GF091002 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 9 Jul (WAKH) — On the failure of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' Middle East tour, the Qatari newspaper *Al-'Arab* said this failure was not the first for the U.S. secretary of state. He also failed in his first tour because of the rejection and resistance by many Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian forces.

Al-'Arab affirmed that Washington will continue its policy of waffling and pressuring, either directly or by escalating the Zionist aggression. "But as long as rejection remains strong against this hostile U.S. policy, Washington's role will continue to be rejected," *Al-'Arab* said.

The newspaper called for enchancing relations of struggle among Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and the Lebanese national movement to counter the threats of the next stage.

The newspaper wondered what the Arab stand would be after the failure of the U.S. envoy, saying the current stage after the U.S. failure is full of developments.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh on U.S. Domestic Issues, Peace Efforts

LD101633 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Analysis by Salih Hasan at-Tawati]

[Excerpt] It appears that what Lebanon feared has taken place following the declaration of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Cairo to the effect that his latest tour has not achieved positive results regarding the question of total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon instead of their withdrawal from some positions in which they are suffering human losses and their concentration in, so they assume, secure positions in the south. Despite the lasting danger arising from the confrontation by the Syrian and Palestinian forces on the one side, and the Israeli forces on the other, in Al-Biqa' valley, the U.S. secretary of state's declaration gives an impression that the United States has begun to divert attention from being the motivating force for peaceful solutions to the Middle East problem, including the Lebanese problem, to other issues, the most important of which are the presidential elections in 1984 and the new circumstances which have emerged for President Reagan as a result of the debategate case, in which some of the advisers of the U.S. President have been accused of spying and obtaining documents which influenced the (?course) of the elections.

It is certain that all these circumstances, which may prevent the U.S. Administration from continuing its diplomatic effort to solve the Lebanese problem and subsequently to solve the Middle East question, even if the Zionist pressure forces had no hand in these fabrications, provide easy opportunities from which Israel would benefit in order to continue implementing its plans and consolidating its presence in southern Lebanon.

Will Israel be able to proceed in this direction? All indications are that the scope of Lebanese resistance will widen and its ferocity will increase from its present state to force Israel to reassess its calculations when faced with the size of the increase in human losses among the soldiers and officers of the Israeli army.

UAE

KHALEEJ TIMES: No Progress Made in Shultz Tour

GF101108 Dubayy Khaleej Times in English 10 Jul 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Shultz Visit"]

[Text] The six-nation Middle East tour of the American secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, has ended, predictably, without any progress on the Lebanon-Israeli troops withdrawal agreement. Mr Shultz spent five hours talking to President al-Asad in Damascus, but at the end of the discussions, the only decision was to set up a joint U.S.-Syrian working group on 'Lebanese sovereignty and independence.' This merely indicates that Syria is prepared to keep up a dialogue with the United States, and little else. On the basic question of the pull-out agreement, Syria has again declared categorically that its rejection of it is irrevocable. It was reiterated after the talks with Mr Shultz that Syria believes that the agreement undermined Lebanese sovereignty, threatened Syrian security and detached Lebanon from the Arab world. This has been Syria's consistent position, and certainly the agreement makes a mockery of Lebanese independence and commits Lebanon to following a Camp David-like path of separate peace and normalisation with the Zionist entity. The failure of Mr Shultz's visit to Damascus is being interpreted as freezing the Middle East situation for the time being and marking a disengagement of the United States from its latest 'initiatives' in the region till the American presidential campaign opens in autumn.

What the Israelis are said to be planning to do now is to withdraw their occupation forces south of Beirut to a line about 40 km north of the Israeli border. This is of course no expansive gesture aimed at a unilateral withdrawal. It has been made necessary because of the high casualties being suffered by Israeli soldiers inside Lebanon at the hands of Palestinian and Lebanese freedom fighters and the mounting demand within Israel to bring its troops back. In effect, this would mean Israel keeping a swathe of Lebanese territory that it considers sufficient for its security and could lead to a partitioning of Lebanon, with Syrian forces coming into areas vacated by Israel. This possibility has been inherent in the Lebanese situation ever since Israel first began to directly interfere in that country's affairs in 1975. It now comes closer to becoming a reality.

Some efforts were made immediately after the Lebanese-Israeli agreement to try to achieve an Arab consensus, but these have since waned. In the meantime, the situation has been complicated further by the abrupt break in relations between President al-

Asad and Yasir 'Arafat and the differences in Fatah. It is on resolving these matters that attention should first be concentrated: Much else in the Middle East depends on it. If there can be any guarantee that Israel will not succeed in its objectives in Lebanon, it can only come from the PLO, whose fighters, in cooperation with progressive Lebanese groups, have been the wall bearing the brunt of the Israeli onslaught. Strengthening the PLO means strengthening the Syrian, the Lebanese and the Arab position. Mr Shultz is irrelevant to this process; only his hostility to it is relevant.

PDRY

DFLP's Hawatimah Arrives in Aden 12 July

GF121408 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], arrived in Aden this morning on an official visit to last several days to our country, during which he will hold talks with the leaders of the party and government on the latest developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas.

Following his arrival in Aden, Brother Nayif Hawatimah gave a statement to ANA, in which he said: I am visiting fraternal Aden at the invitation of the YSP within the framework of our common action. The visit is aimed at discussing coordination and at holding talks on Palestinian-Arab relations in light of the expansionist U.S.-Israeli attack. He said that the events witnessed by the Palestinian arena confronted the Palestinian revolution with a critical situation and represents a dangerous situation. He said that the war of annihilation waged by the enemies in 1982 failed to achieve its political results against the Palestinian revolution and the PLO. He said that the front of enemies is planning to undermine the Palestinian revolution, the PLO, Syria, and the Lebanese national forces through its new expansionist military operations on Lebanese territory.

He added: It is necessary to discuss these developments with the leaders of the party and government in the PDRY and to take coordinated steps to confront this crisis. In concluding his statement he called on the national and revolutionary forces in the Palestinian and Arab arenas to thrash out their differences.

He was received at the airport by Brothers 'Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razaq, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Mahmud an-Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee; and a number of representatives of liberation movements in Aden.

Comment on Upcoming RDF Maneuvers in Region

'Provocative' U.S. 'Conspiracy'

GF091440 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] *Ath-Thawri* newspaper, organ of the YSP Central Committee, has said that Washington has revealed through its determination to carry out summer military maneuvers by the Rapid Deployment Force in some countries of the Middle East and East Africa next month a dirty chapter of the plot which it is preparing to impose domination. This plot is aimed at maintaining the struggle in favor of the reactionary imperialist and Zionist alliance, at frightening and paralyzing the opposition and steadfastness forces, at creating a state of despair and hesitation among some people, and at preventing the Arab masses from foiling the conspiracy.

In its weekly issue published today the newspaper said the new maneuvers that will be conducted by the U.S. Administration will be involved in a number of military and tactical tasks over a large area of the Arab world and will subjugate important naval and geographic [word indistinct] in Somalia, Egypt, Sudan, and Oman to the strategy of the U.S. attack on the major links, the Mediterranean Sea, the Arab Gulf, and the Red Sea. *Ath-Thawri* affirmed that confronting the U.S. military escalation in the region is first the responsibility of the national and progressive forces, parties, and Arab countries opposed to imperialism and [word indistinct]. The success in shouldering this responsibility lies in the unity of these parties on the basis that the conspiracy is directed against all.

Ath-Thawri newspaper concluded its editorial saying that every time the U.S. Administration carries out a provocative military session in our region, the PDRY announces a state of war and calls on the concerned Arab capitals to realize the danger lying in their decision to put their lands at the disposal of the United States. It said that this decision will lead to further tension and will undermine the chances of normalizing relations among the region's countries.

Prelude to Anti-Syria Aggression

GF100713 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] In a commentary the ADEN NEWS AGENCY has denounced the U.S. military maneuvers which are scheduled to be held in the Middle East next month. ANA noted that these provocative military maneuvers at this very grave and sensitive time in the Middle East and East Africa are aimed to [ensure] the Arab suffering from the U.S. policies of interest. Moreover,

this signals the extension of the danger U.S. imperialism poses to the issue of peace and security in the region.

ANA indicated that it has become clear that these provocative maneuvers, which will be undertaken by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force on some of the territories of Arab countries, will be an introduction to launching a perfidious military aggression against Syria and the Palestinian resistance. Consequently, this will enable it to shatter the Arab will, which is steadfast vis-a-vis U.S.-Israeli plans, in order to implement the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and the Reagan initiative, which the United States and Israel failed to impose because of the resistance and the steadfastness demonstrated by Syria and the Palestinian resistance, which is backed by the progressive Arab countries.

The commentary reviewed the PDRY warning against the gravity of the U.S. presence in the region and the U.S. and Israeli aggressive intentions against the independence and sovereignty of the region's countries. ANA pointed out that these maneuvers are mere evidence of the U.S. and Israeli intransigence and their insistence on shattering the hopes and aspirations of the Arab nations in achieving their goals and in ensuring their independence and progress.

The ANA commentary indicated that as it denounces these aggressive military maneuvers, the PDRY calls on the fraternal Arab countries to ensure solidarity among themselves in order to end all forms of imperialist presence in the region, to drive away the dangers exposed by the U.S. military presence, and thus reinforce peace, security, and stability in the region so that our people can live free from threats and extortion.

'Hostile' U.S. Policy

GF081500 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] The newspaper *14 October* has denounced the U.S. secretary of state's tour of the Middle East, describing it as a new link in a series of hostile imperialist policies aimed basically at pressuring Syria into submission to the U.S. Administration and accepting the U.S.-Israeli-Lebanese agreement, and at exploiting the difficult situation in (?Fatah) in order to shatter the Palestinian national unity.

Consequently, [words indistinct] to continue the aggression through dealing new blows to the Arab national liberation movements with the aim of gagging the voice of their progressive forces, destroying them, and imposing full hegemony over the region and the region's resources.

The newspaper referred to the failure of Shultz' talks in Damascus. It said: This does not mean that U.S. imperialism will stop its plans and maneuvers because it will try again and continue its hostile policy against Syria and all progressive forces in the region.

The newspaper referred to the announcement of preparations made by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in these circumstances to stage maneuvers in certain countries of the region next month. It said: We cannot separate this event from Shultz' visit because both events are interrelated and reflect the hostile U.S. policy.

The newspaper finally called for confronting this imperialist-Zionist assault against the region and its peoples through combining the efforts of the progressive forces and regimes in accordance with a real program of struggle, unity, and strong alliance between Syria and the PLO, and the support of our struggling peoples' allies.

Communique on 11-12 July War Operations

JN121616 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command has announced that 11 Iranian soldiers were killed and several others wounded at the war front during the past 24 hours.

In a communique issued here today, the General Command said that the Iranian forces also lost 10 infantry positions and emplacements, 1 heavy machinegun and those manning it, and 1 hardware stockpile. The communique said that the township of Zurbatiyah was exposed to enemy shelling last night and that a number of civilian establishments were damaged.

The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,150 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The defenders of the homeland, sons of our great Army, are continuing their operations at the front against the ruling clique of lies and charlatanism in Iran. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. One of our combat patrol units opened fire at an enemy forces concentration in front of our forward units in the area east of Basra killing four enemy soldiers, wounding others, and destroying two infantry positions and one weapons emplacement. Five emplacements and personnel positions were also destroyed in another place in the same area.

2. Our forces used artillery against a number of enemy soldiers in front of our units in the central sector of the front killing four and wounding others.

3. Sighting an enemy concentration in front of our forward units in the northern sector of the front, our forces opened fire killing three and destroying one infantry position.

4. One heavy machinegun was destroyed, those manning it were killed, and one infantry position and one hardware stockpile were also destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. The spiteful Khomeyniites last night shelled the township of Zurbatiyah and its environs, damaging civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 July 1983

Liaison Committee Discusses Partial Withdrawals

NC121223 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] At noon today, the Higher Liaison Committee held its periodic meeting in the Republican Palace in the presence of the U.S. and French ambassadors, the British and Italian charges d'affaires, the commanders of the multinational force, and the Lebanese officers team led by the staff major general, the coordinator general. The president was represented by Dr Wadi' Haddad.

The discussions dealt with Israel's declared desire to implement partial withdrawals from the mountain.

Dr Haddad affirmed to the conferees that the Lebanese authority still opposes any withdrawals outside the framework of a timetable for full withdrawals. However, the authority is considering all possibilities to confront unexpected situations.

Within the same framework, a meeting was held today between President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to appraise the situation.

Meanwhile, the chief of the military operations in the Republican Palace presented a review of the security situation at the outset of the meeting focusing on the shelling against peaceful areas and innocent victims on the Al-Matn and Kasrawan coasts.

Officials Discuss Political, Security Situation

NC121854 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The political and security situations were thoroughly discussed today at B'abda Palace, the first at a meeting between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, and the second at a meeting of the Higher Liaison Committee of the multinational force. The president and the prime minister discussed the background of the political views expressed by the mufti at yesterday's celebration of the Al-Fitr feast.

It has been learned from a senior official source that the members of the government have been vexed by the raising of the stakes aimed at embarrassing the regime when the members of the government, irrespective of their religion, are under daily threats on their lives for their efforts to liberate and unify Lebanon and to inaugurate a society of justice and equality. It has also been learned that Prime Minister al-Wazzan reaffirmed to the president that he was more than ever attached to his truly Lebanese policy in order to counter attempts to undermine the unity of the regime. President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan also discussed questions related to the president's coming visit to Washington.

The security situation was the main topic of discussion during the meeting of the Higher Liaison Committee, chaired by the president's adviser Dr Wadi' Haddad and attended by the U.S. and French ambassadors, Robert Dillon and Paul Marc Henry, and by the British and Italian charges d'affaires. Discussions covered the redeployment of the Lebanese Army and the multinational force to fill any vacuum left by an Israeli partial withdrawal. During the meeting Dr Wadi' Haddad reaffirmed Lebanon's rejection of partial withdrawal if not linked to a clear and detailed timetable for complete and global [as heard] withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. The question of the criminal shelling of civilian areas of the Al-Matn and Kisrawan, causing innocent victims, also came under discussion.

Plan Drawn Up for Army Deployment in Mountain

NC121044 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The outlines of the plan have been drawn up for the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the mountain to fill any security vacuum which may be caused by a possible Israeli partial withdrawal. Diplomatic sources told the Voice of Lebanon that the deployment plan calls for the Lebanese Army to inspect the positions prior to deployment and prior to the Israeli withdrawal, which will take place gradually after the Army assumes control over all the area. The Lebanese Army was given absolute powers to prevent any security disturbance.

Al-Murabitun Rejects Partial Withdrawals

NC110812 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The Supreme Central Political Committee of the Independent Nasirite Movement—Al-Murabitun—has held its periodic meeting under the chairmanship of Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat. After discussing the local, Arab and international developments, the committee issued a statement saying that it considers the statements by the leader of the Lebanese Front, Camille Sham'un, as constituting a call to Israel to occupy Al-Biqa' and the north. The committee rejects this and considers it as an incitement to occupy the homeland.

The political committee warned against the logic of demanding a new Lebanese-Israeli agreement, as a fait accompli, to realize phased and partial withdrawals. The committee said: The withdrawal we understand is the complete and comprehensive withdrawal from every inch of the homeland. The committee demanded that the government not embarrass us and make us change our mind about its pursuing the national course of realizing our ambition to establish the homeland on the basis of equilibrium, partnership, and coexistence.

Reportage on Syrian Minister's Visit to North

Talas Meets Franjiyah

NC121209 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] At 1320 today, Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas arrived at Zgharta Palace accompanied by a high-ranking Syrian military delegation. They were received by [former] President Franjiyah, who held an expanded meeting attended by Robert Franjiyah, Deputy 'Abdallah ar-Rasi, Shaykh Simon

Bulus, and the Syrian delegation accomapnying Gen Talas.

Minister Talas and his accompanying delegation earlier visited [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Tripoli and met with him for about 1 hour.

Talas, Karami Statements

NC121805 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Syrian Defense Minister Major General Mustafa Talas today visited [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Tripoli and [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah, with whom he had lunch, in Zgharta. The reports say Maj Gen Talas had earlier inspected the Syrian forces' positions in Al-Biqa' and the north. Following his approximately 1-hour meeting with Karami, Talas answered reporters' questions. He said:

[Begin recording] [Talas] We have come to the north to meet with Prime Minister Rashid Karami and President Sulayman Franjiyah. We consider them symbols of patriotism in Lebanon. We are working with the patriotic forces in Lebanon to defeat the Zionist invaders and to restore Lebanon's independence and sovereignty over all its territory.

[Unidentified reporter] How do you assess, Major General, the current situation in the light of the U.S. secretary of state's visit and of the developments?

[Talas] [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] No.

[Talas] As I have already said, Syria's stand is firm on the question of the agreement that was imposed on Lebanon. We received the U.S. secretary of state to make all peoples, including our enemies, hear our views. Let the United States, which is the Arab nation's enemy, hear Syria's view. There is no harm at all in this. President Hafiz al-Asad conveyed to the U.S. secretary of state Syria's rejectionist stance, because this agreement has been imposed on our Lebanese brothers.

[Unidentified reporter] Some reports, Major General, speak about new U.S. proposals [turuhat], including a possible war between Israel and Syria.

[Talas] The possibility of a war between Syria and Israel exists, of course. We in the Armed Forces are ready for the worst of eventualities, which is war. We do not fear a confrontation between us and Israel. We are determined to enter into 100 battles with Israel to uphold the Arab rights. We do not fear one, two, or three battles. Our generation must continue to fight and the next generation must fight until the Arab nation triumphs. We cannot accept to live [word indistinct] to Israel. Our dignity comes first.

[Unidentified reporter] Regarding the Palestinian situation, the dissension within Fatah and Syria's accusation of adopting a certain stand...

[Talas interrupts] We support the unity of the Palestinian resistance. We have absolutely not interfered in the dissension within Fatah. However, a faction of Fatah — a group of fighting youths — demanded reforms within Fatah. It was Syria's opinion that this disagreement should be settled in a democratic way and through a dialogue among the comrades of the long road. Syria supports the Palestinian resistance, whose groups were all born in Syria. Syria will continue to embrace the Palestinian resistance, and our brothers in Fatah will manage to heal their rift and to consequently unify the struggle march with Syria. [end recording]

Karami spoke to reporters on the relations between Syria and the Palestinian resistance and on the situation in Tripoli. He said:

[Begin recording] The visit of Syrian Defense Minister Maj Gen Mustafa Talas was a good occasion on this blessed feast, through which the citizens look forward to a future that would bring reassurance and dignity, and ensure liberation from this painful situation in which we are fumbling, and from which we are pained and are suffering. We sensed from the minister's talk a self-confidence and a faith in this nation's right and its fate. We also sensed a readiness to confront all possible events and to face the treacherous enemy and those backing him.

On the Palestinian level, it is evident that the Syrians are eager to maintain the unity of the resistance and to tackle its differences in democratic ways. All of us reject fighting among the comrades in arms, and we act to prevent it because of its adverse effects. We must feel reassured by these intentions and readiness to help in anything that would serve our well-being and dignity. We appeal to all to be vigilant and to respond to everything that would guarantee the joint interests, because we are passing through difficult historical circumstances.

On the level of Tripoli, we too feel the positive and fraternal preparedness to work toward eliminating anxiety and toward consolidating security and stability. I want to reassure all my brothers that this country is strong and secure through the people's vigilance, the blessings of the good men, and the solidarity of the forces working to foil all crafty attempts by all quarters. [end recording]

Talas Sought Active Support

NC130653 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] It has been learned that Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas' visit to northern Lebanon yesterday was to ascertain that the positions of former President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami are supportive of Syria before the Syrian Army launches a new operation against the Palestinians in the north similar to the one in the Al-Biqa'. Talas reportedly asked Rashid Karami to activate and incite Tripoli's influential leaders against the deployment of 'Arafat's followers in the city and the use of the capital of the north as a center of operations against the Syrian Army. He also asked him to support Syria and not Yasir 'Arafat in the event that fighting breaks out.

Foreign Minister Salim Leaves for Greece
NC121241 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Dr Elie Salim today left for Greece. He was seen off by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk, Chief of Protocol Ambassador Sulayman Farah, and the Greek charge d'affaires.

Diplomatic sources said that this move toward Greece comes in the wake of Greece's EEC chairmanship for the current session effective 1 July. The Greek ambassador left Beirut last weekend for Athens to take part in the talks which Minister Salim will have with senior Greek officials. From Athens, Minister Salim will go to New York to deliver Lebanon's speech on 17 July at the UN Security Council which will discuss the Lebanese request for renewing UNIFIL's mandate for another 3 months.

From Beirut airport we have our correspondent who will speak about Minister Salim's departure:

[Begin recording] Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Dr Elie Salim left Beirut at noon today for Greece on an official visit, after which he will go to the United States to deliver Lebanon's speech at the UN General Assembly and to prepare for the president's visit to the United States. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk, Chief of Protocol Ambassador Sulayman Farah, and the Greek charge d'affaires in Beirut. In Athens, Minister Salim will meet tomorrow with his Greek counterpart who will give a luncheon in his honor. Minister Salim will meet with the Greek prime minister on Thursday. From Greece Minister Salim will go to New York to take part in the UN Security Council's consultations and to deliver Lebanon's speech at the UN General Assembly which may convene Monday.

From New York Minister Salim will proceed to Washington to follow up the preparations for President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to the United States during the last week this month. This is Antoine Zakhiya speaking to you from the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY office in Beirut International Airport. [end recording]

Resistance Attacks Israeli Patrol in South
NC121230 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Reports today said that an enemy patrol was attacked by Lebanese National Resistance men with rockets and automatic weapons while passing near the Al-Qasimiyah bridge, hitting one of the Israeli vehicles and causing an unspecified number of casualties. After the incident, the occupation forces cordoned off the area and cut the roads, while helicopters were seen carrying away casualties.

In Ad-Damur, a concentration of Israeli vehicles was reportedly seen this morning.

It has also been reported that an explosive device went off last night in 'Alayh as an Israeli occupation forces patrol was passing through. The device was
ately, other enemy patr
roads, combed the area,
The enemy forces are sti
elanted on Ad-Dabbas street. Immedi-
s arrived at the scene, sealed off the
d discovered another explosive device.
present in the area.

**Beirut Reports Israeli
*NC121301 Beirut Dome
12 Jul 83***
ctivities 11-12 July
tic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT

[Text] The south was th
yesterday and today. Th
continuing arrest operati
villages, after combing
addition to popular demo
bayya districts protesting
sion against the citizens.
better than that in the so
traditional areas and spo
report indicates that last
the main road in 'Alayh
sive device was defused
Dahr al-Wahsh road is
Highway.
scene of several military operations
situation has been aggravated by the
s and cutting of roads leading to many
em with intensive firing. This is in
strations staged in the Tyre and Has-
the Israeli wave of arrests and oppres-
The situation in the mountain was no
uth. A precarious state prevails in the
dic bursts of fire are heard. A security
night an explosive device went off on
ty causing no damage. Another explo-
n the same area. The 'Arayya-Shwit-
ill cut and so is the Beirut-Damascus

Our correspondent in t
forcements have been o
the mountain, which eye
and vehicles. A large Isr
the Ad-Damur area this
south reports that military rein-
erved moving from the south toward
witnesses estimated at about 45 tanks
eli military concentration was seen in
orning.

**Security Situation in B
*NC121616 Beirut Voice
12 Jul 83***
**'labakk, Tripoli, South
*f Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT***

[Excerpts] It has recently
considerably increased
and its suburbs. The inh
being harassed by eleme
Liberation Army. Violat
and near the military po
in an attempt to cordon
the Arab Knights and t
these roadblocks and pose
zation and torn up pictur
find them. According to
non, 'Arafat has adopte
under control. He raised
Musa Muragha] manage
morally.
been noticed that the Syrian forces have
eir number of roadblocks in Ba'labakk
itants complained that passersby are
s, most of whom belong to the Palestine
s have increased at these roadblocks
ions set up by the Syrians in the city
f Fatah members in cooperation with
Syrian Ba'thists. Persons running
ions have provoked the Fatah organi-
s of Yasir 'Arafat wherever they could
eports received by the Voice of Leba-
specific measures to keep his forces
their salaries after Abu Musa [Sa'id
to tempt some of them materially and

On another level, Leban
rewarded after joining th
given Volvo and Merced
across Syria. The cars be
ni's picture; 40 such cars
followers have set up a
train the Shi'ite elements
Shit, and Shmistar. Syrian
Army elements help the instructors.
e chieftains in Ba'labakk have been
es Iranian revolution guard. They were
cars which were brought to the area
r foreign license plates with Khomey-
nave been distributed so far. Khomeyni
w center in the township of Nabha to
the areas of Nabha, Brital, An-Nabi

Photographs of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat have been posted in the main streets of Tripoli. The pictures, which are black and white, carry the inscription: "Yasir 'Arafat represents the independent Palestinian decision." Slogans have been written on walls near the Tripoli refinery saying: "No to the Syrian occupation army."

According to reports from the south, two Katyusha rockets exploded in a field 2 km from the city of Sidon this morning. There have been no casualties or material damage.

A French force combed the area where the incident took place. It discovered a battery for launching Katyusha rockets equipped with automatic starting device.

RFL Reports Syrians, Socialists Continue Shellings

NC121855 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The Syrians and their socialist allies have maintained their murderous practice of indiscriminate bombardment.

At 1740 this evening, three Soviet-made Grad missiles fell on the coast of the northern Al-Matn between Antilyas and Dbayya, causing only material damage. The source was, as usual, the socialist and Syrian positions in the upper Al-Matn.

In the central mountain, clashes have been taking place this evening on the 'Alayh-Bkhishtay axis. Latest reports said the fighting eased off. Socialist armed elements have been concentrating reinforcements on the hills above 'Alayh.

Armed elements attached to the Syrian Socialist Party today kidnapped two young Christians from Zahlah passing through the Bulunya region.

Syrian, Lebanese Forces Clash on Sannin Heights

NC130654 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Clashes took place last night between the Lebanese Army and Syrian forces in Tallat an-Nuhaylah, on the Sannin Heights. These clashes lasted about 1/2 hour. They involved the use of rockets and heavy caliber machineguns. No casualties have been reported.

Communist Official Killed in Clashes 12 July

NC121253 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Communist official Sami Sariy ad-Din, nicknamed Abu 'Arab, has been killed in the clashes which took place on the Al-Mushayrifah-'Ayn Zhalta axis. He commanded a group of gunmen who had sneaked into the area.

VOH: Sa'd Haddad on Free Lebanon Affairs

JN101218 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Major Sa'd Haddad, the commander of free Lebanon, has issued the following statement:

First, Maj Sa'd Haddad, the commander of free Lebanon, conveys his sincere congratulations and his best wishes to the Lebanese Muslims in general, and to the Muslims in free Lebanon in particular on the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, asking Almighty God that this occasion bring prosperity and blessings to all of them and to all of Lebanon. He hopes that during their sermons, the men of religion will focus on amity, tolerance, and the enhancement of national sentiments among all the sons in the homeland and stresses that the men of religion who call for violence and division are false men of religion who exploit the religious garment. He asks Almighty God that this occasion may recur while the Lebanese enjoy prosperity, good fortune and blessings after having safeguarded Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity.

Second, many Lebanese citizens still refer to the major concerning detainees in Ansar and other places. Therefore, we ask everybody not to refer to the major on this subject as the competent Israeli authorities, regardless of the mediation exerted, will not release anyone unless they themselves decide to do so.

Third, many Lebanese citizens daily refer to the major on civil affairs which are within the jurisdication of the civil authorities, such as the police department, the courts and others. Since the major does not seek a political leadership either at present or in the future, limits his activities to military affairs only — given that he is a military official who is only carrying out his military duties, — and supports the legitimate civil authorities with all the means which are available to him, the major hopes that everybody will realize the importance of this matter and refrain from referring to him concerning any personal matter which is not connected to military affairs.

AL-ANWAR Analyzes U.S. Silence After Shultz Tour

NC100715 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing in *Al-Anwar* under the title "The redeployment of U.S. Policy," Rafiq Khuri says: Washington is unusually silent following Shultz' return from this area. The U.S. silence disturbs Beirut, which fears it might be an admission of failure. In the meantime, this silence gives Beirut a dose of hope based on the fact that it is necessary to study the options before making a decision. It is the view of the people that the United States — which controls the game, knows everything, and can do anything — is silent because it is planning a secret game and concocting a big meal which too many cooks might burn. Until something

unusual appears in Washington and the area, everything appears usual in the U.S. arena.

Referring to the redeployment of Israeli forces in Lebanon, Khuri considers this process as the alternative to increasing the deployment of the U.S. and other multinational forces in Lebanon and as a kind of redeployment of U.S. policy in the area. He says: If the U.S. Administration manages to tackle the military issue, then it would be difficult for it to put up with the effects of the political issue — the admission that the deployment of U.S. policy in the Middle East was limited and that U.S. credibility, not only in Lebanon but also in all moderate Arab states, was shaken.

Press on Results of Shultz' Tour in Area

NC110855 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article in the newspaper *As-Safir*, Hazim Saghiyah appraises the results of Shultz' tour in the area. He says: Many and at times contradictory are the sources which worked against George Shultz' second visit to the area. Syria dealt a deadly blow after Israel had exhausted him while Saudi Arabia has once again revealed to him its limited ability to exert influence. Hence, Shultz, who came to the area to lessen the distance among its capitals, departed the area leaving behind him greater distance between the capitals of the Middle East. Damascus has renewed its stance rejecting the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The Lebanese people have moved from ambiguous optimism to open pessimism. Menahem Begin boasts of his escape from the U.S. decision conveyed by Shultz, and a state of tension has returned to the Al-Biqa' area while the Jordanians are expressing fear of a formal declaration on the West Bank annexation. The confrontation has actually started in Hebron.

However, the policy of the United States, which admitted the need for review in the wake of the failure of the second tour of its secretary of state, is primarily responsible for the failure of the tour. The second tour, which assumed the task of preparing the area to welcome the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, should have been the first tour while the tour that led to signing of the agreement should have followed the preparations.

The U.S. haste, which put both the Americans and the Lebanese in a critical position, cannot be separated from the present U.S. Administration's strong tendency to oversimplify and anticipate victory.

MENA Quotes AL-BAYRAQ on New Formula

NC090934 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0825 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Beirut, 9 Jul (MENA) — The Lebanese paper *Al-Bayraq* says today that a new formula for Lebanon is being secretly prepared at present that would guarantee Lebanon's sovereignty, halt internal and external aggression and interference in its affairs, and forestall events and danger similar to those Lebanon had been exposed to throughout its modern history from 1958 up to now.

Quoting a highly placed political source the paper adds that the conditions to which Lebanon had been exposed in 1943, 1975, 1982, and up to now make it imperative that senior officials in Lebanon agree on the need to provide a new formula — that would guarantee Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, and safeguard it from the events and danger that are repeated about every 10 years — by international guarantees that would buttress its independence and sovereignty.

The source emphasized that the new formula that is being secretly prepared will guarantee that the Lebanese will be free and masters in their country and not as the case is at present. He expressed the belief that the current conditions are appropriate for discussing this subject since Lebanon and its fate are at a crossroad. He affirmed that frank questions will be submitted in the Chamber of Deputies to the Christian and Muslim wings to define their positions and views on the future of Lebanon. The source expects that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil will carry out this action soon, following the stances against the government he recently witnessed, including a recently declared stance rejecting the entry of the Lebanese Army into the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh areas of Mount Lebanon. The source expects that the political sides will request the president to declare a revolution [as received] on the current reality of Lebanon, and to call for a new formula that would guaraatee Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and freedom and prevent any internal aggression against it and interference, Arab or foreign,in its affairs.

Palestine Broadcast on Egyptian-U.S. Maneuvers
JN121856 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Palestine broadcast: unattributed talk]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation: Next month there will be joint maneuvers by the U.S. forces, which carry the name of the RDF, and the Egyptian forces. These maneuvers will be similar to the Bright Star maneuvers which took place last summer in Egypt's western desert. They will not be confined to Egyptian territory, but will include Sudan, Somalia, and Oman.

One objective of these manuevers is to train the U.S. forces to fight in desert conditions, when the temperature is approximately 47 Centigrade. Another objective is to learn how to supply the U.S. forces which fight under such conditions with water. Another objective is to train the military forces of the states in which the U.S. maneuvers will take place on offering immediate services to the RDF. This means the exploitation of these forces in the service of the Americans.

These maneuvers will take place and the ruling regimes in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman accept this, fully aware of the nature of the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel and the nature of the integration of the military roles of the U.S. and Israeli forces.

These regimes do not only place their territories and armed forces in the service of the United States, but also in Israel's service. This is flagrant treason, unprecedented in the dark history of the reactionary Arab regimes. They pretend that they are committed to Palestine and its issue and that they are hostile to Israel and its crimes, but in reality their deeds contradict their words.

The insolence of the agent regimes which are linked with imperialism reflects their realization that their destiny depends on their blind obedience to Washington. In return, the Arab masses are required to confront the treason of these regimes, which are agents of the criminal pact of Washington and Tel Aviv, and to scorch the earth under the feet of the imperialist invaders and their agents.

Curfew Imposed on Explosion Site in Lebanon

TA120858 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0850 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] A curfew has been imposed on three southern Lebanese villages in the area where an explosion yesterday caused the death of two IDF soldiers and the wounding of an additional 16 soldiers.

Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports that the curfew was imposed on the villages of Mimas, Az-Zaytunah, and (Baysaniya). IDF units are continuing their thorough searches inside the villages and in the entire area, looking for the people who planted the bomb.

Arens Assesses Redeployment Options, Terrorism

Tours Ash-Shuf Area

TA121909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens toured the Ash-Shuf area today, along the line of contact with the Syrians in the Al-Biqa' region of Lebanon. The defense minister examined the various possibilities for the IDF deployment in Lebanon. He also visited the site of the attack where two IDF soldiers were killed yesterday.

He was accompanied by the chief of staff, the commander of the northern command, and the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon.

More on Redeployment, Terrorists

TA130548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens is opposed to a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon. However, he says that there are chances now for a change in the IDF's deployment in Lebanon, a change which will lessen the burden on the IDF soldiers. The attacks against the soldiers will not remain unanswered, and the answer will be stronger than the attacks, according to Professor Arens. The defense minister was speaking yesterday in front of the Herut Movement members in Haifa, and his remarks are quoted by our correspondent Haviva Roger:

[Begin recording] [Roger] After a day of tours in Lebanon with the chief of staff and discussions on how to defend the IDF soldiers in Lebanon, the defense minister promises that the attacks against the IDF soldiers will not remain unanswered.

[Arens] There has been reaction and there will be more reaction. Last week we directed artillery fire toward PLO objectives located not far from Syrian positions, in an attempt to clearly signal that attacks against the IDF will not remain unanswered, and with the answer being much larger than the anti-IDF attacks.

[Roger] Prof Arens says there should be no unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon for fear that this will draw the confrontation line near the Israeli border. However, he says there are chances to effect changes in the deployment in Lebanon which will decrease the burden on the IDF soldiers, but this will be done in coordination with the Lebanese Army and the multinational force which will take over the evacuated areas.

[Arens] We have a recent first example: the Monte Verde region near Beirut, which was controlled by the IDF soldiers for nearly a year, which we evacuated at the end of last week. This region was taken over by the Lebanese Army, not the PLO or the Syrian Army. Therefore, I think there are very good chances that, provided we have patience and strength, we will be able to reach coordinated changes in deployment in larger areas.

[Roger] The defense minister attacks the approach that the IDF should act inside Israel's borders only. Everything must be done to defend Israel's residents against terrorism which emanates from across our borders.

[Arens] If a day comes — and I hope it doesn't — that the Jordanian Government is not prepared to fight it, but encourages terror from its territory against the civilian population in the State of Israel; I have no doubt that if this happens — and I hope it doesn't — we will have to act across the Jordan River. [end recording]

Arens on Hebron Situation

TA130555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Talking about the Hebron incidents, the defense minister said that the Jewish quarter there will be restored according to the government's decision and with state funds. Every effort will be made in future to prevent acts such as setting the Hebron market on fire.

Fewer Visitors From Arab States in West Bank

TA122111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The number of summer visitors from the Arab states has declined considerably this year. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Arye Gus, says that apparently this is due to the restrictions that the Jordanians have imposed on those seeking to visit the territories. The Jordanians demand that every visitor fill out a form noting where they will stay in the territories, with whom they intend to meet, and other details.

Data collected by the Civilian Administration shows that the number of visitors this July is down about 20 percent from last July.

Business Delegation Returns From Romania
TA110840 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 11 Jul 83 p 6

[Text] Tel Aviv — The basis for future economic and business relations have been established between Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company, and various Romanian economic bodies, according to a statement issued yesterday by a delegation which recently returned from a week-long visit to Romania. The possibility of stepping up mutual trade was discussed, as well as joint projects in third countries.

The Israeli delegation consisted of Dany Rosolio, secretary of Hevrat Ovdim; Yesha'ayahu Gavish, head of the Koor complex; Moshe Olenik, a former head of Hevrat Ovdim; and Shraga Rotman, head of Solel Boneh.

Zaq Appointed to Civilian Administration Post
TA121735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Colonel Freddy Zaq has been appointed assistant head of the Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria. Prior to the appointment he served as head of the Civilian Administration in Nabulus, and before that he was the military governor of the Hebron district. The appointment was approved by the chief of staff and the defense minister.

MAGHREB AFFAIRS

Maghreb Summit To Be Held in October

GF091000 Doha QNA in Arabic 0910 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Jul (QNA) — Quoting special sources in Rabat, the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* reiterated today that a tripartite summit conference comprising King Hassan II of Morocco, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba will be held in Tunis in October.

The sources did not rule out the possibility that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who expressed his full support for the steps being taken to achieve the Greater Arab Maghreb during his recent visit to Morocco, will join this summit conference.

The sources speculate that the summit conference will deal with Arab issues and the adoption of an overall economic plan to overcome the difficulties facing the economies of the three countries.

MAURITANIA

Haydala Address on Anniversary of Military Rule

AB110935 Paris AFP in French 1409 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Nouakchott, 10 Jul (AFP) — The fifth anniversary of the coming to power of the military in 1978 was celebrated in Nouakchott on Sunday by an imposing military parade in the presence of the country's leaders.

Shortly before the beginning of the parade, the head of state, Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Haydala, made a broadcast to the nation in which he outlined the objectives achieved during the past 5 years of military rule. The head of state said that "we have not yet normalized our relations with the brotherly Kingdom of Morocco because of the persisting conflict in Western Sahara." "This situation," he added, "is only cyclical and we do not lose hope [words indistinct] the Moroccan Government decides to implement without ulterior motives, the At-Taif (Saudi Arabia) accord which was reached in the presence of the late King Khalid and accepts to maintain healthy relations with our country in the mutual interest of our two brotherly peoples."

The At-Taif accord was signed between King Hassan II of Morocco and the Mauritanian head of state in June 1981. Mauritania reproached Morocco for not having implemented the section of the accord relating the presence of Mauritanian opposition in Morocco.

Speaking about the Saharan conflict, the Mauritanian leader felt "that the strict implementation of the resolutions adopted during the (?18th) OAU summit calling for direct negotiations between Morocco and Western Sahara constitutes the most appropriate way to achieve a just and lasting peace in the region."

"We are, however, happy about the positive developments recorded in recent times in relations between Arab countries of the Maghreb region and we believe that the offensive launched at the end of contacts made at the different levels can contribute to reducing tension in the region."

The Mauritanian head of state also deplored recent events in the Middle East. He launched an "urgent appeal to all brotherly Arab countries to thwart the plans of the Zionist enemy by closing their ranks and [words indistinct] the sacred cause of the liberation of Palestine."

PRC Delegation Arrives for Sports Inauguration

AB082110 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Ma Shizhong, the vice governor of the Shandong Provincial People's Government, arrived this morning in Nouakchott at the head of a seven-member Chinese delegation. He was welcomed on arrival by Minister of Culture, Youth, and Sports Dr Diagana Youssouf, Captain Mohamed Moumoune Dayane, and the PRC ambassador to Mauritania.

The vice governor of the Shandong Province has come to attend the official inauguration of the Nouakchott sports complex, the fruit of cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the PRC. Tomorrow, Saturday, Dr Diagana Youssouf will sign the documents that mark the official handing over of the sports complex to the Mauritanian authorities.

We recall that the Nouakchott sports complex, built by China, has a capacity of 11,000 seats and comprises 22 buildings, several fields, and sports halls, as well as a 100-bed hotel. Construction began on 23 January 1980.

MOROCCO

Crown Prince Opens PRC-Aided Sports Complex

LD081344 Rabat MAP in English 1214 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, July 8 (MAP) — Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, chairman of the organization committee of the 9th Mediterranean Games, Thursday inaugurated the Rabat sporting complex constructed with the collaboration of the People's Republic of China, under an agreement concluded between the two countries in 1980.

This sporting complex which is to house part of the ninth Mediterranean Games next September, was constructed in 25 months at a cost of about 450 million dirhams, fifty percent of which were provided by China as a loan, and the other half by the Moroccan Government.

The complex is composed of three major blocks, the olympic stadium, the sports palace and the welcome center.

The olympic stadium which comprises a foot-ball field and an athletics track has a capacity of 60,000 spectators.

The palace of sports has a capacity of 8,000 spectators and comprises basket-ball, volley-ball, hand-ball courts as well as rest halls, infirmaries, training and technical halls.

The welcome center has 120 beds, and a cafeteria.

After making the tour of the sporting complex, the vice-chairman of the Chinese National Commission for Physical Education, Lu Jindong, expressed his thanks to King Hassan II of Morocco for having entrusted Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed with inaugurating this complex which, he said, is a new milestone in consolidating relations between Morocco and the People's Republic of China.

Answering him, Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, who was accompanied by Premier Maati Bouabid and members of the Cabinet thanked the Chinese minister for the efforts made in the interest of bilateral cooperation, underlining that the presence of the Chinese delegation here to attend the inauguration ceremony testifies of the importance of Moroccan-Chinese relations and both countries' will need to further consolidate them.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Reports Attack on Moroccan Garrison

LD121103 Algiers APS in English 1005 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Hauza, 12/7/83 (APS) — Units of the Saharan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) launched on 10 July a large scale attack against the Moroccan garrison of Lemsid on the Morocco Saharan border, a communique from the Saharan Ministry of Information announced.

The first informations coming from the battle field indicated that the combats are still carried on and that fear and disarray is prevailing over the enemy forces because of human and materiel losses they are still undergoing, the communique pointed out.

This military action, it carri
observed by the Saharan sid on, comes after a year of truce similar to the one decided ue as a token of good willingness following Ould Daddah fall. ilaterally in favour of Mauritania

The communique indicated t
lowing the increasing intranat this attack also intervened fol- which refuses the way of peasigence of the Moroccan regime victory after two year of logie believing in a so called military support which seriously unbastic support from its protectors, a
anced the equilibrium of forces.

Furth

LD130159 Algiers Domestic **er Details**
12 Jul 83 *Service in Arabic 2500 GMT*

[Text] A Saharan Ministry o
Saharan Ministry of Defense Information statement citing the began at the initiative of the Said that the Lemsid battle, which on 10 July, continues. The staaharan People's Liberation Army nary results of the first 3 dayement gave the following prelimi- are 326 soldiers killed and a si of battle: The Moroccan losses to heavy materiel losses, pailar number wounded, in addition tanks, armored vehicles, and ticularly the destruction of 109
rucks.

On the other hand, the Sahar
day the Fej Er Rih base, at n ministry explained that yester- centrated, was subjected to which Moroccan forces are con- People's Liberation Army, ad strong attack by the Saharan materiel losses. The Lemsid ing that the base suffered great strength, day and night. battle continues with the same

ETHIOPIA

Romania's President Ceausescu Arrives for Visit

EA121639 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1500 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania with his wife, Comrade Alena Ceausescu, arrived in Addis Ababa today for an official visit to Ethiopia. He was welcomed by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and his wife, Comrade Wibanchi Bishaw.

Delegation Members Announced

EA122319 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The high-level Romanian delegation led by Comrade Ceausescu includes Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy premier; Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and foreign minister; and Comrade Vasile Pungan, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Romanian Media Coverage

For Romanian media coverage of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Ethiopia, see the Romania section of the 13 July East Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

KENYA

Tanzanian Call for Improved Relations Welcomed

EA122026 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki, has welcomed Tanzania's wish to restore trade and diplomatic links with Kenya. Mr Kibaki told Parliament today that Kenya had always adopted a policy of good-neighborliness. He said that the move will be in the interests of both neighboring countries.

On Sunday, Tanzania's prime minister, Edward Sokoine, was quoted by newspapers as having called for an opening of diplomatic and trade links with Kenya.

UGANDA

Obote Urges Banks To Support Private Sector

EA122151 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] President Milton Obote has called on commercial banks in the country to devise ways and means of mobilizing a bigger quantity of resources to enable them to provide (?immediate) financial support to the expanding private sector.

In a speech read for him by the minister of housing and urban development, Mr Abraham Waligo, at the opening of a seminar of Uganda bank managers in Kampala, the president called on banking institutions to play a more active role than ever before in making the government's objective of expanding the role of the private sector's ability. The president particularly called on commercial banks to further increase their credit to the agricultural sector — the mainstay of the country's economy. The commercial banks credit to agriculture increased from more than 7 billion in 1982 to 10 billion in May 1983, an increase of 38 percent. But he said more is still needed.

Dr Obote disclosed that because of the present capital limitations of the bank, the government had increased the share capital of the Uganda commercial bank by 2.5 billion shillings, and he hoped that the other commercial banks will increase their lending resources in Uganda. He also hoped they will be more forthcoming with better resources for crop financing.

On savings, the president appealed to commercial banks to seriously consider expanding their branches in the country and to urgently revive the mobile banking system in order to mobilize potential savings for the reconstruction efforts, especially in rural areas.

The president was proud to report that the economy had started to recover as a result of the measures announced in the 1981-82 budget. He noted that the measures taken by the government were far-reaching, harsh, and bold, and not many countries in the category of Third World countries could have dared to plunge into the unknown as it did as well as encouraging people to withstand the [word indistinct] that the Ugandan population had gone through to ensure successful implementation of the badly needed measures.

A number of (?colleagues) in the Third World and some of the Ugandan detractors currently being harbored in some developed countries apparently envious of our success so far, he said, have [words indistinct] our heroic efforts and our noble example and

merely opted to label us as guinea pigs who are blindly succumbing to the imperialist experimental designs of the Western world financial institutions.

He once again emphasized that the decision to adopt a unique and noble solution to the country's problems has never been dictated to the government by any outside power. The decision, he declared, was voluntarily reached by the people of Uganda after sizing up the gravity of the economic plight that our economy was plunged into during the 1970's. He said most important of these policies is the continued strengthening of security which should create the environment conducive to investment and growth.

Commenting on the present economic situation in the world, Dr Obote said the recent experience that Third World countries have gone through when the developed countries severely curtailed aid to Third World countries due to internal domestic economic problems in the industrial countries should be a great lesson to us.

Uganda's case, he added, was a very disturbing one in terms of meriting massive international financial support, but up to now this has not been forthcoming in spite of the fact that we have taken all economic measures that are feasible.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Coverage of Kolingba's 9-11 July Visit to DPRK

For Pyongyang KCNA coverage of the 9-11 July visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by a CAR delegation led by General Andre Kolingba, including talks with DRPK President Kim Il-song and his speech at a 9 July banquet in Pyongyang, see the North Korea section of the 12 July Asia & Pacific *Daily Report*.

CHAD

Further Reportage on Fighting in Abeche

Battles Continue

JN121744 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] What is really taking place in Chad? Who is the victor: Hissein Habre or Goukouni Oueddei? Recent reports indicate that battles are still raging in the city of Abeche, which means that both sides are present in the city. Colleague Ahmad Birru reports further on the battles there:

Battles continued this morning near the strategic city of Abeche, in the eastern part of the country, between President Hissein Habre's forces and those of Goukouni Oueddei, head of the former Transitional National Union Government. This has been confirmed by Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat, who asserted that the official Chadian forces are controlling the urban areas of Abeche. The official forces regained control over the city on Sunday. He added that he does not have enough information to say precisely who is controlling the airport, which is only 1 km from the city.

The Chadian information minister indicated that the rebelling forces have lost their communications with the rear bases since the official forces regained the towns of (Kali) and Oum Chalouba on the highway to Largeau, which fell to the hands of Goukouni Oueddei's forces on 24 June.

Soumaila Mahamat reconfirmed the report by Ndjamena radio that a number of Libyan soldiers have been captured in Abeche [words indistinct] 150 kilometers away from the city.

Habre Forces Tighten Control

JN130626 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Chadian Government troops have tightened their control of Abeche and nearby areas. Colleague 'Adil Jubayli reports further on the latest political and military developments in the Chadian crisis:

[Begin recording] The results of the ongoing battles to control the strategic township of Abeche, in eastern Chad, will determine the fate of Chadian President Hissein Habre's regime. Over the past few days Habre has been reiterating that Abeche is the last defensive position for the capital. According to a military communique last night, Abeche was still under the full control of Habre's forces, and the last pocket of the opposition forces had been wiped out. So far the aforementioned report has neither been confirmed by neutral sources nor dismissed by opposition sources. [end recording]

AFP Report on Fighting

OW130531 Hong Kong AFP in English 0034 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 13 (AFP) — Government forces regained complete control of the eastern Chad town of Abeche Tuesday after nearly five days of fighting with rebel forces backing ousted President Goukouni Oueddei, a military communique said here.

Earlier, Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat had said troops supporting President Hissein Habre retook the center of the town on Sunday, but that Goukouni forces had held out in the suburbs, which include the airport.

The communique said the Army had "crushed the last pockets of resistance" and was pursuing rebels fleeing north towards the town of Biltine, 90 kms (55 miles) away.

Radio Ndjamena said Tuesday that "rebel losses" were "substantial." It called the victory "a watershed in the war being imposed on us by social-imperialism" and a lesson to the Libyan troops backing Mr Goukouni.

Censorship of the dispatches of foreign reporters in Chad began on Sunday but so far only minor changes have been made in outgoing reports. AFP stories have been untouched. The information minister said Tuesday that the measure might end shortly "if confidence was restored."

Mr Goukouni's radio, in the northern Chad town of Bardacan, gave no new information Tuesday on the military situation. For the first time, it broadcast the same news bulletin as the previous day, with a report that Goukouni troops took "definitive" control of Abeche on Sunday.

The bulletin also repeated that the government's claim to have recaptured the smaller towns of Kalait and Oum Chalouba, some 250 kms (150 miles) north of Abeche, was aimed at "propping up the morale of the routed Habre troops." It also denounced "Western media propaganda" in favour of Mr Habre's side in the country's renewed civil war.

The sudden recovery of Mr Habre's forces surprised diplomatic and military observers in Ndjamena as much as their earlier crushing defeats.

The rapid turn-round came after two weeks of defeats which led some here to talk of a "collapse" which not even French intervention could stave off.

(Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine meanwhile arrived in Paris Tuesday night and repeated his government's appeal for urgent French intervention in Chad.

("We need Air Force technicians and we would like heavy artillery support," he told reporters on his arrival. "France must stand by Chad," he said, since behind Libya's backing for the rebels was the Soviet Union. History would judge France if it did not intervene, he warned.

(The minister said there were still "pockets of resistance" up to a radius of 15 kms (10 miles) around Abeche, mainly at Wadi-Chaou and on Mount Koulounga. But government forces held Arada and Biltine, as well as Kalait and Oum Chalouba, on the road north out of Abeche, he said.

(Mr Miskine is due to leave for Beijing this morning for an eight-day visit to China which he said had been long scheduled. He did not rule out asking China for military aid in the fight against Mr Goukouni's forces).

(In Algiers, political sources denied a suggestion in the French daily newspaper *Le Monde* Tuesday that Algeria had not closed its airspace to planes flying arms to Chad, as it had during the conflict in Shaba, eastern Zaire, in 1978.

(They said it had been made clear to France from the start of the new fighting in Chad that French military planes or civilian planes carrying arms for Mr Habre would not be allowed to overfly Algeria).

First Contingent of Zairian Troops Arrive

AB130950 Paris AFP in French 0937 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Jul (AFP) — The first elements of the additional troop contingent sent by Zaire to the Chadian military command arrived in Ndjamena from Kinshasa on Wednesday morning.

The first contingent, comprising two companies totaling some 200 men with light weapons, was immediately sent to quarters near the airport. Further elements of the additional contingent, the dispatching of which was announced on Tuesday and which will increase the number of Zairian troops in Chad to 2,000 men, are expected in Ndjamena today, along with the 3 Mirage fighters put at the disposal of Chad by President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Foreign Minister Departs for Beijing 12 July

NC121915 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 12 (AFP) — Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine left here today for an official visit to China. Mr Miskine was going via Paris, where he said he would have talks with the French Government.

He said that after early "difficulties," the military situation was evolving in favour of Chadian President Hissein Habre's regime in its conflict with ex-President Goukouni Oueddei's forces. Mr Miskine said his visit to China had been planned long ago, but was postponed because of the recent events in Chad. His talks in Beijing would cover bilateral relations and Chinese aid to Chad, he added.

May Request PRC Help

NC130936 Paris AFP in English 0918 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, July 13 (AFP) — Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine left here today for a week's official visit to China.

On his arrival here yesterday Mr Miskine said his trip to Beijing had been planned eight months ago, and concerned technical and cultural exchanges, but he did not rule out a Chadian Government request for Chinese military aid in its fight against the forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr Miskine, who repeated a call for further French military aid, including air support and heavy artillery, said that behind expansionism by Libya, which backs Mr Goukouni, there stood "Russian social-imperialism."

Captured Libyans To Be Shown to Press 'Soon'

AB121415 Paris AFP in English 1411 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 12 (AFP) — Fighting was still going on round the key eastern Chad town of Abeche today between forces of Chadian President Hissein Habre and those of his ousted predecessor Goukouni Oueddei, Mr Habre's Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said here.

While the airport, one kilometer (just over half a mile) from the town, was under fire from both sides, the urban area was firmly under government control, Mr Mahamat said.

He added that supply lines to the "rebel troops" were cut since yesterday's recapture by government forces of Kalait and Oum Chalouba, between Abeche and Faya-Largeau, the northern "capital" captured by Mr Goukouni's army on June 24.

Mr Mahamat repeated an earlier government radio report that Libyans were among prisoners taken by Mr Habre's troops at Abeche. They had been sent to Oum Hadjer, between Abeche and Ndjamena, and would be shown to the press soon, he said.

GDR Technicians Said To Help Chad Rebels

PM121550 London The Daily Telegraph in English 9 Jul 83 p 5

[Michael Field dispatch: "East Germans Man Soviet Artillery in Chad Civil War"]

[Excerpt] Paris — Soviet-built long-range guns, serviced by East German advisers, were used in the assault on Oum-Chalouba, northeastern Chad, which fell to Libyan-backed anti-government rebels on Wednesday.

Reports from Ndjamena indicate that President Hissein Habre is finding it increasingly difficult to stem the progress of his enemies.

French military equipment flown in to the Chad capital cannot be used against the insurgents because there is no transport to deliver it to the distant battlefront.

The government is reported to have asked for French aircraft to do the job.

Since the fall of Faya-Largeau, the northern oasis on June 24, the National Army has suffered a series of demoralising defeats. The loss of Oum-Chalouba has not been officially mentioned, but it is known that the rebels, led by ex-President Goukouni Oueddei, have already pushed on and seized Arada, on the road southward to Abeche, the biggest town in eastern Chad.

A resident of Abeche contacted by telephone from Ndjamena yesterday, said that the arrival there of the Goulouni forces was only a matter of days.

This would pose a direct threat to Ndjamena. The speed and sophisticated nature of the advance betray the presence of foreign advisers, according to experienced observers. The rebel army is a modern, mechanised force.

The technique used to capture both Faya-Largeau and Oum-Chalbouba was to begin with an intensive artillery bombardment whose firepower and accuracy surprised everybody.

This was followed by an advance on the ground by degrees in an orderly, co-ordinated fashion not hitherto seen in the 18 years of the violent but chaotic Chadian civil war.

Since the fall of Faya-Largeau, the National Army has had practically no heavy artillery at the front, only 106mm recoilless rifles mounted on jeeps.

The rebels have self-propelled 105-mm guns with a range of more than 6 miles. About 60 were used against the garrison of Faya-Largeau. At Oum-Chalouba, two 155mm guns with a range of 25 miles were used.

These Soviet-made weapons can be used only by properly trained artillerymen. As there are none in ex-President Goukouni's army it is thought that Libyan and East German technicians are helping the rebels.

President Habre has stated that he has seen "photographic evidence" of the part being played in the insurgency by East Germany.

CONGO

President's Zambia, Rwanda Visits Reviewed

AB111450 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1215 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who left Brazzaville on Monday, 4 July 1983, for Kigali, Rwanda, and Lusaka, Zambia, returned to the capital today, Sunday, late in the morning. The head of state spent 3 days in Rwanda and 3 days in Zambia.

In Rwanda, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso took part in the celebrations marking that country's National Day, while he was in Zambia on an official visit at the invitation of his counterpart, Kenneth Kaunda.

Laurent Ngande, who was with the presidential delegation, filed the following report: The president of the Central Committee has made friendly and working visits to Rwanda and Zambia. The visit to Zambia was marked by a communique issued in Lusaka, the Zambia capital, before the two heads of state left each other.

According to the communique, Zambia and Congo will give greater attention to their bilateral relations. As a matter of fact, the two delegations signed three documents on the friendly relations between the people of the two countries in the spheres of (?training), legal, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and social affairs.

They also decided to create a joint commission charged with drawing up and implementing the projects within the framework of bilateral cooperation. Also, a draft agreement was signed between the Congolese Labor Party and the United National Independence Party, with the view to strengthening their bilateral cooperation. The two parties will send delegations to visit each other and promote mass education.

The two presidents reiterated their common determination to work together on bilateral matters. On transport and communications in general and air transport in particular, the heads of state reexamined the 1970 recommendations and they issued instructions for the holding of a joint meeting to study air traffic possibilities between Brazzaville and Lusaka before any agreement could be drawn up.

The two sides also examined international problems. In this connection, at a banquet hosted by Zambian President Kaunda in honor of the Congolese delegation, both presidents expressed their satisfaction over the common struggle being waged by the people of their two countries and explained their positions on some current world issues.

On the Chadian problem, President Sassou-Nguesso stated his position as follows:

[Begin recording] Comrade President, we have hardly overcome a crisis that some people have described as serious, when the OAU is confronted again with another problem -- the eternal Chadian problem. I am pleased to examine this with you as we agree on this issue. The Chadian crisis is a challenge to our organization. I would even call it a shame.

As a matter of fact, the development of the situation in that brotherly country since June 1982 results from our ambiguous position in the face of our own commitments. There is no need to recall that after sponsoring the Lagos accords, the OAU pledged its support at the Nairobi summit to the then ruling government in Chad. In view of this, how could we keep silent during the June 1982 events.

Worse still, how does one explain the big campaign orchestrated for the past few days now about the latest developments which are only following the same logic? Comrade President, Zambia and Congo are committed to peace. We have always called for national reconcilitation as the only solution likely to enable the Chadian nation to dress its wounds and address its ingenuity and its energy to its reconstruction.

It would, therefore, be very dangerous to make moves likely tocontribute to the internationalization of the conflict and the perpetuation of the suffering of the Chadian peoples. Instead,the true friends of Chad — we know there are many — should refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Chad, however good their intentions may be. [end recording]

GHANA

GRAPHIC Encourages Dialogue in Chad, Prefers GUNT

AB120825 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Press review]

[Text] Writing on the current situation in Chad, the *People's Daily Graphic* points out that it is becoming increasingly clear that there can be no military solution in Chad. In its opinion, a government of national unity such as the one which former President Oueddei headed holds the only real prospects for peace. The paper recalls efforts put in by the OAU to organize a government of transitional national unity aimed at uniting the 11 armed factions involved in the conflict.

The *Graphic* says the money being poured into the war could go a long way to relieve the poverty-striken people of Chad. It emphasizes that what the OAU and other countries that want peace in Chad ought to do is to encourage Chadians to seek a dialogue among the factions. The *Graphic* points out that France has no business trying to solve an African problem.

NIGERIA

SATELLITE Comments on Situation in Chad

AB120925 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Press review]

[Text] The renewed fighting in Chad between the forces of President Habre and ex-leader Goukouni Oueddei engages the attention of the *Satellite*. The paper expresses distaste for the fierce fighting, noting that innocent Chadian citizens are made to bear the brunt of the crisis. Blamining the Western countries and their (?allies) in Africa as well as Libya for the escalation of the war, the *Satellite* explains that the current OAU chiarman and Ethiopia's head of state, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, has warned against foreign intervention in Chad. This warning, concludes the *Satellite*, should be followed by a realistic action.

SAO TOME and PRINCIPE

Angolan Defense Minister Begins 3-Day Visit

MB121017 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The [Angolan] minister of defense, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, yesterday began a 3-day official visit to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. Speaking about his visit to that African country, the minister of defense pointed out that it was part of the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of Angola and Sao Tome and Principe and would provide for the exchange of experience and views on many international issues in order to better coordinate efforts in the fight against imperialism.

Leaving Luanda in th
ture of Sao Tome and same plane was the minister of agricul-
an official visit to the rincipe, Tome Dias Costa, returning from
People's Republic of Bulgaria.

SENEGAL

Diouf Receives OAU Delegation 11 July

AB121020 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] As you are av
received an OAU delegation led by the Ethiopian minister
foreign affairs, Mr egation led by the Ethiopian minister of general of the OAU, oshu Wolde, and the acting secretary chairman of the OAUMr Peter Onu. The envoys of the current the situation in Chheld talks with President Abdou Diouf on Together they examind and on the Western Saharan issue. the deterioration of thd ways and means of finding a solution to of this mission is obvi situation in Chad, but the main objective the head of state. Beously to seek the opinion and the advice of mat, he may be able tause he is a poised and determined diplo- issue. exert a positive influence on the Chadian

President Abdou Dio
has been able to mal has won the trust of his peers because he front. We recall the e the right decisions on the international summit concer ing thecisive role he played at the recent OAU which had caused te thorny problem of the Western Sahara, meeting to be aborted previous attempts to hold the OAU

TOGO

Eyadema Interview on Talks in Paris

AB111816 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Interview with Presi
reporter after meetingent Gnassingbe Eyadema by unidentified ace in Paris on 27 Ju with President Mitterrand at Elysee Pal- e — recorded]

[Text] [Eyadema] I w
whom I discussed Fras received by President Mitterrand,with ined the situation in nco-Togolese cooperation. We also exam- frica and in the world.

[Reporter] How do yo
consider the present situation in Chad?

[Eyadema] As you ar
not only the entire A aware, the Chadian problem preoccupies A few months ago rican Continent but the world in general. therefore, at that tim Chad was not recognized by the OAU; problems must be solv the international community said that its held in Addis Ababa d by the OAU. But the 19th OAU summit pendent country. Thecognized Chad as a sovereign and inde- feel that it is the dutyefore, today, since there is a problem, we that country becausef the world community to fly to the aid of years from a civil waits people have suffered for more than 20

[Reporter] Mr President, the OAU chairman said recently that he did not want any parties outside Chad to intervene in these Chadian problems. What is your opinion?

[Eyadema] That is right. At present there are meetings between OAU heads of state, in particular the bureau that was formed in Addis Ababa during the 19th summit so that we may meet as soon as possible. (?The bureau, which was formed in Addis Ababa, comprises Chad's neighbors as well as Togo, and it is our duty to find a solution to the problem).

[Reporter] Mr President, what do you expect from the forthcoming negotiations on the renewal of the Lome Convention?

[Eyadema] I think that when one takes stock of the present convention, which we call the Lome II Convention, we find that it is not negative but the STABEX [Export Stabilization Fund] has not been able to cover all the enormous needs of the ACP [African, Caribbean, Pacific]. That is why we hope that the forthcoming conference will take into account the few problems [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Mr President, President Mitterrand said recently that he attaches prime importance to revision of the prices of raw materials in ACP countries. You have just visited Brussels where you met representatives of the EEC. Did you discuss this problem with them? What are your feelings?

[Eyadema] I had the opportunity of holding talks with EEC authorities and I made it a point to tell them that while this situation lasts one realizes that in the final analysis the rich continue to become richer while the poor become poorer. [passage indistinct]

Communique on President's Visit to EEC HQ
AB091026 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Jul 83

["Joint communique" on visit by President Gnassingbe Eyadema to EEC headquarters in Brussels on 24 June 1983]

[Text] His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], President of the Republic of Togo, was officially received by Gaston Thorn, president of the Commission of the EC, and Edgar Pisani, member of the Commission in charge of development, on Friday, 24 June 1983.

The discussions revealed the important role which cooperation plays in relations between Togo and the EEC. In this regard, the Commission of the EC and the Republic of Togo reaffirm their common attachment to the spirit of cooperation in the political, economic, and commercial relations which led to the establishment of the Lome Convention. Conscious of the difficulties posed by the world economic crisis to all nations and particularly the developing countries, of which Togo is one, the Commission and Togo share the view that the Lome Convention constitutes one of the [word indistinct] of the North-South dialogue.

The two parties agree that the next convention should provide the necessary framework for implementing the preceding accords, and especially devote much importance to the priority objectives of development of which the developments of human resources should be considered as the central factor.

The Republic of Togo expressed the hope that the next convention will help to find ways and means of developing the Republic of Togo in order to improve the standard of living of rural dwellers.

The Commission of the EC and the Republic of Togo express satisfaction with the warmth and the cordial atmosphere that prevailed throughout these talks which centered on the different aspects of cooperation between Togo and the EEC.

The founding chairman of the RPT and president of the republic expressed his sincere thanks to Gaston Thorn and Edgar Pisani for the welcome accorded him and his delegation in Brussels. He asked them to convey the thanks of the Togolese people to the EEC for the considerable assistance given to Togo.

Further Reportage on SADCC Summit in Maputo

Dos Santos Speech Reported

MB121410 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos delivered a speech during the opening session of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] meeting in Maputo. After thanking the host country on behalf of the other members of the SADCC, he dealt with the most burning issues related to the activities of the organization and the tense political and military situation currently prevailing in the southern part of our continent — the result of systematic aggression by the Pretoria regime.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that our governments, which are looking toward the future and searching for economic solutions that will enable us to overcome underdevelopment, have not spared any efforts for or attention to our young organization, which, since April 1980, has planned and built structures to guarantee the implementation of various regional projects. He described this is as an outstanding example of inter-African regional cooperation, fully in accord with the recommendations of the Lagos summit. The Angolan head of state stressed that our involvement in the fight for economic independence and the establishment of a more just and balanced international economic order is clearly evident in the decisions taken by the different echelons of our organization and in the ever-increasing commitment which guides us to implement them.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos opposed the admission of new members to the organization since it was established only recently and its structures have not yet become strong. Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that at this stage the organization must not extend its membership, but, rather, should base its activities on the consolidation of measures that have already been taken.

Referring to the tense situation in southern Africa, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos spoke in favor of strengthening the unity in the struggle for the liberation of our peoples as a necessary condition to guarantee our own sovereignty and security. He again condemned the policy of linkage, which, according to its proponents, regards the presence of the internationalist Cuban forces in Angola as the great threat to peace and security in the region. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos noted that history clearly shows that the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola is not a cause of instability, because they are there solely to fulfill a mission within the boundaries of the People's Republic of Angola. He said that even during the most serious moments of the systematic aggression to which Angola has been subjected since 1975, we have never made use of the principle of hot pursuit against the invading forces beyond our borders.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos ended his speech by rejecting all maneuvers designed to weaken our peoples through political concessions which endanger democracy and popular revolution and called for work to be done toward achieving the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on the unconditional decolonization of Namibia.

Transport, Communications Highlighted

MB121036 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The fourth session of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, [SADCC] held in Maputo yesterday, made special mention of the field of transport and communications, where 44 projects have been worked out and begun.

The summit of SADCC heads of state and government took note of the situation facing most member countries in the agricultural sector, where drought is dramatically reducing productive capacity. A regional program is in motion to solve this serious problem and is being coordinated by the Republic of Zimbabwe. According to a press communique issued during the summit, each member country of the SADCC must submit a project relating to food supply.

'Final Communique' Issued

MB121355 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, returned to Luanda early last night from Maputo, the Mozambique capital, where yesterday morning he took part in the fourth summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, [SADCC], which was also attended by the remaining heads of state and government who are members of the organization. The meeting of the nine independent countries of southern Africa within the framework of the SADCC, which was also attended by presidents Sam Nujoma of SWAPO and Oliver Tambo of the ANC of South Africa as invited guests, approved a final communique which underlines the essential aspects of the summit. We now read you the final communique issued at the end of the fourth summit of the heads of state and government of the SADCC:

The summit was opened by a welcoming speech made by the president of Mozambique. Then, the president of Angola made a speech of gratitude on behalf of his colleagues. The third speech was made by the president of Botswana in his capacity as the chairman of the SADCC.

The summit examined and approved the third implementation report on the Lusaka program of action and decided that it should be published. The report presents in detail the significant advances registered during the last 12 months in various areas of cooperation of the SADCC.

The summit noted that in the priority of transport and communications coordinated by the People's Republic of Mozambique, 44 projects have already been implemented or are in the process of implementation, and the documentation on another 44 has already been submitted to international agencies which cooperate with the SADCC. Similar advances were also registered in the fields of agriculture, industrial development, and energy and human resources development.

The summit noted with concern that for most of the SADCC countries, the 1982-1983 agricultural year witnessed one of the worst droughts in living memory. [Words indistinct] were extremely reduced, dramatically affecting the ability of member-states to obtain foreign exchange through exports and, more importantly, they reduced the ability of local production to satisfy the basic needs of the people. Agricultural production cannot possibly provide the needed foodstuff for the people to subsist until the 1984 harvest. And what is most disturbing is the threat that this harvest may be devastated by drought.

Zimbabwe is developing a regional program to solve the situation. The national governments are combining efforts to implement essential emergency programs to protect the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. To satisfy the needs of the region, including the minimization of the effects of drought, a water program, and the acquisition of livestock and animal-drawn carts, over $230 million will be required, according to a preliminary estimate. For the members-states, this is the worst crisis of its kind since they became independent.

The summit thanked all countries and organizations which have rendered assistance, and it appealed to those which have pledged assistance to speed up delivery. And it once again appealed to international cooperation agencies to examine the urgency of the needs of the region and, accordingly, to act without delay. The drought coincides with [words indistinct] facing the world in the last 50 years. Not only was agriculture devastated by the shortage of rains, but industrial development was also affected, partly due to the limited vision of the economic policies of the developed world, which undermine their own progress and the possibilities for peace and development in the world as a whole.

The summit noted that due partly to the mistaken belief that these problems would undermine the SADCC commitment to political and economic liberation, South Africa has intensified its policy of aggression with a view to destabilizing the member countries through economic and military sabotage. South Africa can invade and occupy sovereign states. It can destroy vital installations and massacre people without apparently affecting its relations with its main allies. Some of these friends of South Africa, who provided that country with capital, technology, and the ability [word indistinct] deadly weapons to carry out its policy, also try to improve their relations with the SADCC. The SADCC member-states are committed to the struggle for peace and progress and are trying to demonstrate that such policies are ineffective. There must be changes in South Africa. The summit appealed to the international community to reflect on the fact that the nature and speed of changes depend, up to a certain point, on the decisions taken by those who render such support to the Pretoria regime.

The forthcoming SADCC conference with [word indistinct] international cooperation agencies will be held in Lusaka toward the end of the present year. Among the invitees are countries which maintain many strong ties with South Africa and have influence with that country. The summit once again appealed to these countries to use this influence to prevent acts of aggression against the SADCC member countries, since it was clearly irrational for such countries to invest in regional infrastructures only to see such resources wasted by the South African acts of sabotage.

The SADCC summit [words indistinct] maintain open and friendly relations with the international donor community. The summit exprssed the hope that the future would guarantee significant transfer of resources, which have been benefitting apartheid, with a view to developing the independent countries of southern Africa. This would be an investment for peace and stability and an investment for the future. The summit decided that the forthcoming series of the SADCC meeting would take place as follows: The meeting of the Council of Ministers in Malawi in May 1984; the Botswana Summit in July 1984; and the Annual Conference in Swaziland in November 1984.

In conclusion, the summit thanked the government and the people of Mozambique for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to the heads of state and government and to their delegations during the holding of the summit.

ANGOLA

Joint Communique on Butrus Ghali Visit

MB081005 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Joint communique on 5-7 July visit by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali to Angola, issued in Luanda 7 July]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Paulo Teixeira Jorge, member of MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola, His Excellency Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, made an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola from 5 to 7 July 1983.

The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs paid tribute to the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, President Antonio Agostinho Neto, by laying a wreath on his sarcophagus.

During his stay, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs was received in audience by His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to whom he delivered a personal message from His Excellency Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The ministers of the two sides held talks in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding. They discussed issues of the international situation, particularly in the Middle East and southern Africa. They expressed their concern over the aggravation of tensions of the African Continent, and they condemned the imperialist maneuvers carried out in Africa intended to prevent the continent's total liberation.

The two parties condemned the continuous attacks perpetrated by the racist Pretoria regime against the People's Republic of Angola and other frontline countries, and they called for the

immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Namibian territory. The Egyptian side expressed the unswerving solidarity of the people and government of the Arab Republic of Egypt with the people and Government of the People's Republic of Angola regarding the acts of aggression by the racist Pretoria regime and its occupation of a part of Angolan territory.

Regarding the Namibian problem, the two ministers reiterated their support for the struggle of the Namibian people, the liberation of the Namibian territory, and the establishment of an independent Namibian state under the leadership of SWAPO, is sole legitimate representative. They called for the immediate and full application of UN Security Council Resolution 435, as well as the relevant OAU resolutions, and they categorically rejected any attempts intended to link the independence of Namibia with the presence in Angola of Cuban forces, which are helping to defend the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola.

The two ministers firmly condemned the Pretoria regime's inhuman practices (?of disregarding the UN Charter principles and violating human rights). They reiterated their solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa for their independence.

The two sides expressed their profound concern over the situation prevailing in Chad, and they called on all states involved to try to ensure the stability, security, and territorial integrity of that African state.

The two sides expressed their concern over the grave situation in the Middle East and their total solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle for their national rights under the guidance of the PLO, their legitimate representative. They reaffirmed their conviction that the realization of Palestinian rights, particularly the right of that people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state, must be the basis of a just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

The two ministers expressed their strong condemnation of the aggression perpetrated by Israel in June 1982 against Lebanon and the illegal occupation of the territory of that state. They called for the immediate withdrawal of the occupationist troops and respect for the sovereignty, national independence, and territorial integrity of Lebanon so that the government of that country may in peace and stability undertake reconstruction and bring about national unity.

The two ministers reaffirmed the unflinching dedication of their governments to the OAU Charter and the principles of nonalignment and called for the strengthening of the role of the nonaligned countries in the face of the new cold war, bellicose policies, and the arms race.

During the talks, the two sides explored ways and means to promote cooperation between the two countries in different fields, particularly the economic and cultural fields. They expressed their conviction that bilateral talks are the starting point for the development of bilateral relations between the two countries. In this context, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs was received by officials of the Angolan Government, particularly his excellency the minister of foreign trade and his excellency the state secretary for cooperation. The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs held fruitful and constructive talks with those Angolan officials, which led to the signing of trade agreements between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the People's Republic of Angola.

The minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the government of the People's Republic of Angola for the friendly and warm welcome and the hospitality extended to him as well as to the delegation accompanying him.

The Egyptian minister extended an invitation to the Angolan foreign minister to pay an official visit to Egypt. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date for the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Jorge Signs Cooperation Pacts With Ghana

MB081026 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Yesterday, at the end of the proceedings of the second session of the Angolan-Ghanaian joint commission, several cooperation agreements were signed between the People's Republic of Angola and Ghana. These accords, which cover the economic, technical, scientific, and commercial fields and a program for cultural cooperation, close the meetings which have been under way since Monday. The agreements were signed by the Angolan foreign minister, Comrade Paulo Jorge, and the special adviser of the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana, Kojo Tsikata.

The agreement in the commercial field relates to the export to Ghana of such Angolan products as flour, fish oil, gypsum, quartz, sisal, and others. Ghana will send pharmaceutical products, timber, timber products, (?aluminium), chemicals, cocoa, shoes, and other goods to Angola.

The agreement in the cultural field covers the exchange of delegations in the various field of that spere, including music, dance, and literature.

We stress that the discussions of the second session of the Angolan-Ghanaian joint commission also covered the field of trade, agriculture and cadre training, and the exchange of experiences in various sectors.

Rally Held in Huambo on Workers Defense Tasks

MB121451 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The three bandits in the service of Pretoria, who were captured by the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Angola, were paraded during a rally attended by thousands of people in Huambo city the day before yesterday. The rally was held in the framework of the campaign that the MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Committee of Huambo has been conducting among the workers to mobilize and enlighten them in the tasks of the defense of the fatherland and the total annihilation of the enemy.

(Marcelino Lopo), assistant coordinator of the MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Committee of Huambo, who presided over the meeting, referred to the situation presently faced by the country and which is provoked by the continuing aggression against the fatherland through racist South Africa, mercenaries, and puppet groups. He stressed the need for the people as a whole to vigorously participate in the total dismantling of the enemy so that the local population can work in tranquility for the benefit of national economy. Our people know that the enemy has done its best to destabilize the People's Republic of Angola with regard to the various aspects of the political, economic, and social life, (Marcelino Lopo) said. He said that we must wage a serious fight against the puppet gangs, which are the armed wing of Pretoria.

The assistant coordinator of the MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Committee of Huambo then made a precise and objective reference to the actions that racist South Africa has been conducting against the independent states in the southern part of Africa, particularly against the People's Republic of Angola, Mozambique, and Lesotho.

UNITA Radio Reports Ceremony to Free Hostages

MB081827 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 8 Jul 83

[UNITA Radio]

[Text] [words indistinct] The UNITA Central Committee communique of 16 April pointed out that the women and children of Czechoslovakia and some Portuguese citizens would be freed without any conditions. That was said and done. The unconditional release of the Czechoslovak women and children took place on 24 June 1983. In response to an appeal by His Holiness Pope John Paul II, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, the UNITA Central Committee released not only the women and children of Czechoslovakia but also some men who required medical attention.

Following this significant and humanitarian act Comrade President Dr Savimbi once again demonstrated the true dimension of our struggle and his magnanimity as a great leader and a great defender of human rights at both the national and international levels. The Czechoslovak men who were certified to be in good health by the doctors of the International Red Cross will be released in exchange for UNITA leaders in MPLA jails and seven British mercenaries, if Great Britain so desires. We cannot overlook the fact that the Czechoslovaks are direct allies of Soviet imperialism which, side by side with the Cubans, exploit, oppress, and kill our people.

In a letter addressed to the young people of Czechoslovakia, the youth of Angola say, and we quote: The Angolan people express solidarity with the peoples who respect mankind and see liberty as humanity's permanent requirement. The invasion of Angola by troops of the Warsaw Pact is a shameless violation of human rights and the rights of the people who desire peace and liberty, unquote.

Children, young people, women, old men, and old women of Angola are experiencing in their own land the acts of exploitation, oppression, and cruelty mounted against them by the murderous and criminal hand of the USSR, Cuba, and their satellites of the Warsaw Pact. Comrade President Dr Savimbi, who moved our hearts as the authentic defender of the oppressed people of Angola, said the following at the ceremony to release the women and children of Czechoslovakia:

[Begin recording] The act we are now carrying out is a humanitarian act for us, and let the world take it as it wishes. If the world finds the act humanitarian then we are happy, and if not, our fight will not be affected by it. Is that true, or false? [Crowd shouts: "It is true!"] Is that true, or false? [Crowd shouts: "It is true!"]

As we free the women and children of Czechoslovakia, our children and women are dying in MPLA jails. Is that true, or false? [Crowd shouts: "It is true!"] Is that true, or false? [Crowd shouts: "It is true!"]

When other women, your comrades of the League of Angolan Women, were tortured and executed in Lobito, when our children are captured and sold to Cuba, there was no disapproval from the international community. Is that true, or false? [Crowd shouts: "It is true!"] Is that true, or false? [Crowd shouts: "It is true"]

We only want the women and children of Czechoslovakia due to be released to understand that we are [words indistinct]. The time of slavery is over, and Angola must never again be a colony. It must never again be a colony of the USSR, Cuba, or any other colonial power. We are not racists. We have in our ranks militants of all colors. Is that true, or false? [Crowd shouts: "It is true!"] Is that true, or false? [Crowd shouts: "It is true!"] For UNITA, whites, coloreds, and blacks all constitute only one nation. Is that true, or false? [Crowd shouts: "It is true!"] [words indistinct]

As I have told you before, today more than ever before, the release of this group represents a humanitarian act, but we shall not in any way be compensated for it. It is our conscience which tells us what we should do. Is that true, or false? [Crowd shouts: "It is true!"]

Are the people of Angola living, or not living? [Crowd shouts: "They are living!"] Are the people of Angola living, or not living? [Crowd shouts: "They are living!"] Are the people of Angola freeing themselves or not freeing themselves? [Crowd shouts: "They are freeing themselves!"] [end recording]

The conflict of the Angolan people, who suffer from the neocolonialist oppression, will only end with the withdrawal of the Cubans from our country, followed by the formation of a government of national unity.

The struggle triumphs. United around Comrade President Dr Savimbi, we shall win.

UNITA Radio Urges ODP Members To Resist

MB111246 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 10 Jul 83

[UNITA radio; station commentary]

[Text] Compatriots of the People's Defense Organization [ODP]:

We now want to speak to you. The comrade president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] said, and we quote: The ODP still maintains a healthy side, which represents the will of our people to resist alienation — unquote.

This, compatriots, is another proof of the recognition by the supreme leader of the Angolan revolution of the services rendered by those who coexist with the enemy. It is necessary to take into account that we are underlining the term "coexist." Coexistence is different from integration. Those who are integrated in the society created by the clique of chieftains who usurped power have already renounced their right to true liberty and genuine independence. They are anti-patriots and traitors, against whom our punitive actions are centered.

Within the MPLA, the ODP is one of the bodies which is the most ingloriously sacrificed. The ODP is militarily the least equipped. This means that the ODP does not possess the same fighting ability as the bandits of the so-called People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]. The ODP is not logistically supported in the same manner as the FAPLA, to say nothing of the problems they face regarding food, uniforms, transport, and so on. If the ODP does get any salary at all, it does not in any way compare to that of FAPLA. But it is the ODP that carries out the most dangerous missions. It is the ODP that looks after the most sensitive positions. The ODP does everything done by the FAPLA vampires and much more, but they do not enjoy the status of FAPLA and do not enjoy the privileges enjoyed by FAPLA.

The ODP members, subjected to sacrifices and humiliation, have strong and immediate reasons to resist and to identify themselves with the objectives for which the entire oppressed people are fighting by deserting with their weapons in hand and cooperating with UNITA. The ODP members who do not agree with the injustices, humiliation, and contempt must try to cooperate with those who, under the leadership of UNITA, are fighting for true liberty, respect, and dignity for our people. The ODP members, who are aware of the subhuman condition of life reserved for them by the lords and favorites of the MPLA and FAPLA, must use the war materiel in their power to eliminate the [word indistinct] and charlatans of the MPLA and FAPLA in the dark of the night, in each corner, and on each road. Consideration and respect in your own homeland is not something that must be begged for [words indistinct]. The ODP will always be the wing which will be abused, humiliated and frustrated if they do not carry out activities to demand their rights. They demand by force of arms the status of men who deserve respect and honor. There are compatriots in the ODP who cooperate with UNITA, giving information and rendering every type of support to FALA fighters. These are what the comrade president and commander-in-chief, General Savimbi, described as the healthy side within the ODP, which represents the will of our people to resist alienation. The ODP, which already cooperates with UNITA, must continue and improve its system of organization in order to increase in both quantity and quality the support for FALA. To those members of the ODP and FAPLA who fight UNITA without realizing what they are doing, the time has come for them to support the struggle of national resistance, because UNITA, as always, can understand your ignorance [words indistinct].

The struggle triumphs. United we shall win.

LESOTHO

UDP Leader's Defense of SADF Raid Criticized

MB111307 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The chairman of the (Qina) constituency and member of Parliament, Mr Desmond Tsepo Sixishe, said today that the statement by the leader of the United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, that South Africa was justified in its brutal murders in Basotho during the South African Defense Force raid on Maseru last December, was not only shocking but unfortunate.

During a South African television interview, Mr Mofeli said that a repetition of the raid would be acceptable to the UDP. Mr Sixishe said that when a country is faced with an external threat of aggression, all political parties are expected to unite in their condemnation of such a threat, especially if innocent citizens are brutally murdered.

Mr Sixishe said that even in South Africa — when that country is faced with what South Africans believed was an external threat — leaders of the opposition in South Africa often support the South African Government in its attempt to meet such an aggression. Mr Sixishe said that giving vocal support of the killing of Basotho citizens by foreign forces indicated beyond doubt that Mr Mofeli was in politics not for the interests of Basotho but for the interests of apartheid and racial oppression as represented by the South African Government.

Mr Sixishe said Mr Mofeli's denial in the same interview that South Africa was destabilizing southern Africa was a gross misrepresentation of South Africa's true intentions in southern Africa. He added that leaders such as Mr Mofeli would go down in history as traitors to the cause of the African people throughout the continent.

Motion To Expel Mofeli

MB121320 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The leader of the House, Mr E.R. Sekhonyana, has moved a motion in Parliament today that the leader of the United Democratic Party, UDP, Mr C.D. Mofeli, be expelled forthwith from the National Assembly.

Mr Retselisitsoe, piloting his motion, said the government had learned with revulsion about the contents of South African television interview of Mr Mofeli on Sunday that he willingly contributed to providing a reason for South Africa's attack on Lesotho. He said he was aware that on that occasion Mr Mofeli spread falsehood through a foreign media by alleging that Lesotho provides military bases to the ANC, thus inviting foreign intervention into Lesotho.

The leader of the House said by so doing, Mr Mofeli was contributing to aggravating the security situation while Lesotho is already under attack from South Africa. He added that South Africa was already applying military embargo against Lesotho by refusing transshipment of her arms.

Mr Retselisitsoe said he was further aware that when alleging that the presence of certain diplomatic mission in Lesotho was calculated at imposing a dictatorship in Lesotho and thereby contributing to the insecurity of a neighboring country, Mr Mofeli was deliberatly lying. He said Mr Mofeli's lie was made in a manner calculated to impinge the Government of Lesotho and providing a foreign power with much desired rationale, no matter how false, for intervention into Lesotho. Mr Retselisitsoe called on the House to condemn as disloyal in the extreme and as unbecoming of a member of the Assembly the action of Mr Mofeli calculated to jeopardize the security of Lesotho.

He further appealed to the House to decide positively to expel Mr Mofeli as a member of Parliament in Lesotho by reason of Mr Mofeli's open rebellion against both the crown of Lesotho and the country. He said the House should further order that he be stripped of all benefits and privileges associated with his present status as a member of Parliament. Finally, the House should also decide that, except by a resolution of Parliament, he stands dishonored and debarred indefinitely from the precincts of the Parliament of Lesotho.

Mr Sekhonyana told the House that South Africa is itching to attack Lesotho under the false pretense that Lesotho has provided military bases to the ANC of South Africa. He dismissed as blatant lies that South Africa ever proved to Lesotho that Lesotho was planning to attack the Pretoria regime. He pointed out that the alleged documents presented to the Lesotho Government as proof of the ANC presence in Lesotho are also black and arrogant lies. He challenged South Africa to make further proof of this.

Mr Retselisitsoe disclosed that the Pretoria regime is planning a total invasion of our country and its extinction through war. He said the only duty and responsibility that lies squarely on the shoulders of the members of Parliament is to protect it against the imminent attack on Lesotho by South Africa. He said the bandits have been defeated and that the ongoing attacks on Lesotho are by South African mercenaries. He stated that a true politician can engage in political battles within the country but stand firm against foreign intervention.

Mr Retselisitsoe said it was disgraceful of Mr Mofeli to have allowed himself to be used by a foreign media to make false allegations against his own country. He said South Africa should explain why it has refused to the transshipment of Lesotho's arms if it was not planning to coer ce Lesotho into submission to its apartheid pressure.

Mofeli Suspend From Parliament

MB121554 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1548 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Maseru, July 12, SAP/ United Democratic Party in L — The leader of the opposition been informed formally by the Lesotho, Mr Charles Mofeli, has in Maseru that he has been suspeaker of the National Assembly spended from Parliament.

The move follows a motion int affairs and leader of the Houseduced by the minister of foreign South African Broadcasting C, Mr E.R. Sekhonyana, after the interview with Mr Mofeli, on Corporation broadcast a television Sunday.

Mr Sekhonyana said Mr Mofe his open revolt against the croli had to be suspended because of spread untruths through a fwn and the state. Mr Mofeli had Lesotho provided the ANC wireign medium by alleging that th bases.

The motion read that the Hous a television interview last Su had learned with revulsion about member of the National Assemday in which Mr Mofeli, as a providing a reason to justify Sibly, had contributed willingly to The motion condemned Mr outh Africa's attack on Lesotho. calculated to jeopardise the seMofeli's attack as disloyal and motion, the suspension is indefurity of Lesotho. In terms of the inite.

MADAGASCAR

Ratsiraka Message to OAU Leader on SDAR

MB121518 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The Moroccan attempts Western Sahara, despite the d to perpetuate their stronghold in are a cause of concern to the hececisions of the last OAU summit yesterday, President Didier Rds of state on the continent. Thus, telegram to the OAU chairmatsiraka addressed the following Haile Mariam: n, His Excellency Mr Mengistu

Mr Chairman and dear brothe on the attempts by the Morocc, the disturbing news reaching us of the 19th OAU Summit on than leaders to flout the resolutions me to appeal to your wisdome issue of Western Sahara compel working committee that we set and your firm support for the of direct negotiations betweenup to demand the commencement any referendum and to obtainMorocco and the SDAR, before consultation for self-determina the guarantee that the popular ence of the Moroccan troops, tion will be held without the pres-Saharan territory. administration, or settlements in

Please accept, Mr Chairman a my highest and fraternal consid dear brother, the assurances of deration.

It is signed: Didier Ratsira Republic of Madagascar. ka, president of the Democratic

We note that Polisario officials have also denounced the attempts by Rabat to uniterally organize a so-called referendum in the region, and consultations which exlcude any contact with the Saharan representatives, as has been outlined by King Hassan II of Morocco.

Mauritania has already expressed its concern over the plans outlined by Morocco, plans which constitute an obstacle to peace in Africa and the Arab world, said the Mauritanian president, Ould Haydala in Nouakchott on Sunday.

Prime Minister Meets ILO Representative
MB121653 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 430 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The representative of the International Labor Organization, Mr (Bouara), yesterday met Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, to bid him farewell. The cooperation between the ILO and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was broadly discussed, particularly cooperation in the area of professional training. Mr Rakotoarijaona praised the efficient cooperation with the ILO representative in promoting the cause of Malagasy workers.

MAURITIUS

297 To Run in General Elections 21 August
MB121445 Port Louis Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Yesterday was nomination day. Two-hundred and ninety-seven persons enrolled as candidates for the general elections to be held on 21 August this year, 288 stand-up candidates in Mauritius, and 9 others in Rodrigues.

Last year there were about 245 candidates, when as much as 35 candidates fought for seats in one constituency alone. This year, the maximum number of candidates in one single constituency is 20. That is in Rose Belle, and (May). There are 20 candidates as well in constituencies No. One, Port Louis West, and Grand River Northwest.

The minimum number of candidates in one single constituency is to be found in No. 18, (Mahebourg) Quatre Bornes, where there are only seven candidates. Candidates have until 20 July to withdraw their candidatures.

MOZAMBIQUE

Romania's Ceausescu To Pay 3-Day Official Visit
AB101155 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Maputo, July 10 (AFP) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu is to begin an African tour on Tuesday, starting with a two-day official visit to Ethiopia, it was learned here.

On Thursday Mr Ceausescu goes on to Zimbabwe.

He will arrive in Maputo for a three-day official visit to Mozambique on July 18. It will be his second visit to Mozambique since its independence from Portugal in 1975. Mozambican President Samora Machel paid a five-day official visit to Romania in September 1980. After Mozambique, Mr Ceausescu will go to Zambia, according to Romanian officials in Harare.

Human Resources Meeting Opens in Maputo
MB121416 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The meeting of the Ministry of Home Trade devoted to the question of national human resources opened in Maputo this morning. A number of issues connected with the distribution and present situation of manpower in the national trade system, as well as the functioning of the survey commissions as stipulated in Decree No 4/80, will be examined at the meeting. The session on human resources will also study an important professional careers project to be carried out within the ministry's system and ways to implement the new salary scales.

Spokesman Cites Efforts To Identify Jobless
MB111350 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Speaking in Maputo yesterday, a representative of the Central Operational Command emphasized the importance of close cooperation between grassroots political structures and the "verification brigades" in the identification of all unemployed citizens. The same source announced the creation of brigades to be composed of elements from the Ministry of National Defense. The brigades will only carry out their work in the homes of military personnel, and are not permitted to identify people in the homes of civilians.

Zambezia Provincial Operational Command Meets
MB111550 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The Zambezia Provincial Operational Command met yesterday to analyze the actions that have been carried out within the framework of Operation Production. During the meeting, which was chaired by Mario Machungo, leader of Zambezia Province, the operational command defined new tasks to be implemented at once.

NAMIBIA

CDA Party Declines Participation in Council
MB121500 Johannesburg Beeld in Afrikaans 8 Jul 83 p 4

[*Beeld* Namibia Office]

[Text] Windhoek — The proposal for the creation of a State Council to draw up a new interim constitution suffered another

serious blow yesterday when Mr Peter Kalangula's Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice [CDA] Party announced that it would not participate in the plan.

This means that, apart from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the exclusively white National Party of Namibia, every significant party in the country has now distanced itself from the State Council. The following groups have already rejected the idea: The South-West Africa National Union, the Damara Council, the SWAPO- Democrats, the Namibia Independence Party, and the CDA.

This also means that the State Council will represent fewer of the people in South-West Africa than did the former National Assembly, which was abolished by South Africa precisely because it was not representative of the people. The CDA and the Herstigte Nasionale Party were represented in the National Assembly, but they now refuse to take part in the State Council.

The CDA's refusal places a question mark on the desirability of proceeding with the State Council in its present form, and the matter is being discussed at the highest level.

The refusal of all the black nationalist parties to participate robs the proposed council of the credibility it would have needed to function properly and to be accepted and gives momentum to the initiative by the leaders of these parties to get together and set up a national convention of some sort as an alternative to the State Council.

A spokesman for the office of the administrator-general told *Beeld a fortnight ago that the State Council would be pro-*claimed "within weeks" and that the council would definitely sit before the end of July.

In a statement delivered during a press conference yesterday, the CDA declared that any important body such as the State Council should be constituted after a national election. The party also does not believe that the council would be able to reach a compromise between the strong views of an integrated, open society and an ethnically divided one. The CDA also noted that the State Council would be formed on a strongly ethnic basis, something which runs contrary to the party's ideal of a united nation. It also reaffirmed its belief that independence within the framework of UN Resolution 435 is still possible. "The CDA is, therefore, not prepared to take part in a futile exercise which will clearly serve only to place new emphasis on ethnicity," said the statement.

Mr Werner Neef, a chief executive member of the CDA, said at the press conference that the party also objected to the fact that so little information about the proposed council has been released and that it would again look into the matter if more information was forthcoming. Mr Neef added that if the plan for the State Council were to be developed further, despite the fact that it had the support of only the DTA, the National Party, and the four splinter parties, it would be a great step backward and would be rejected by the people of Namibia.

SOUTH AFRICA

Senior Diplomats Meet Perez de Cuellar

MB130725 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The secretary general of the United Nations, Mr Perez de Cuellar, has held talks in New York with senior South African diplomatic representatives as part of what has been termed his continuing effort to break the deadlock over the independence of South-West Africa.

The REUTER NEWS AGENCY report from New York says that the South African ambassador in Washington, Mr Brand Fourie, and South Africa's permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr von Schirnding, called on Mr Perez de Cuellar. Neither official had any comment to make after the meeting.

It was Mr Perez de Cuellar's latest round of talks in a series that he has held since the Security Council instructed him in May to expedite the independence process in South-West Africa. Mr Perez de Cuellar must report to the council by 31 August, and it is believed that he will visit South Africa and South-West Africa before then. A spokesman for Mr Perez de Cuellar said earlier that no final decision had been taken yet on the visit, but the possibility of such a visit had not been excluded.

'Major Breakthrough' in Bomb Investigation

MB111400 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0746 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Pretoria, July 11, SAPA — One of South Africa's most intensive police investigations is nearing completion as detectives reach the brink of solving the Pretoria bomb blast inquiry.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in a statement at the weekend police had made a major breakthrough in solving the case. Mr le Grange said the inquiry had reached a 'sensitive stage' and he would not comment on the progress police had made.

A team of top detectives have been working around the clock since the bomb blast in Church Street on May 20 in which 19 people were killed and more than 200 injured.

Defense Force Will Not Stop 'True Stories'

MB121008 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 12 Jul 83 p 2

[By Anton Harber]

[Text] The Defence Force will not stop the publication of "true stories" from official sources in neighbouring countries, but would no longer allow the publication of "lies and untruths" from individual journalists in these countries.

This was said yesterday by an SADF spokesman, Brigadier J.F. Bosman, explaining the statement over the weekend by the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, that the Defence Act would be implemented more rigorously to prevent such "lies." Brig Bosman said that it was untrue to say the minister had attacked or threatened the South African press.

"We will not stop you publishing the truth or any information from official sources. What we are concerned about is the stories that come from journalists sitting in neighbouring countries, which do not give any official source at all. These journalists are making all kinds of claims about South Africa destabilising their countries. You can be sure these journalists are Marxist-inclined and also work for TASS (the Soviet news agency)," he said.

"What we are now saying is that if you come to us with a story in which such a journalist makes allegations about South Africa, we will tell you if it is untrue and that if it deals with the activities of the SADF it may then not be published in terms of the Defence Act."

Defense Force Jet Crashes Near Pretoria
MB121139 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] A South African Air Force pilot was killed this morning when his Impala fighter plane crashed into the Groenkloof Plantation in Monument Park outside Pretoria shortly after taking off from the Waterkloof Air Base.

Defense Headquarters in Pretoria says the pilot's name cannot be released at this stage because his next-of-kin have not yet been informed. A board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the cause of the crash. Eyewitnesses say it appeared that the pilot of the Impala was trying to land again after taking off, when he crashed half a kilometer from the highway between Jan Smuts Airport and Pretoria.

ZAMBIA

Romanian President To Visit 20-22 July
MB121902 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu is to pay a 2-day state visit to Zambia later this month. The Romanian Embassy in Lusaka said President Ceausescu will be in Zambia from 20to 22 July. He will be accompanied by his wife, Elena, who is deputy prime minister.

President Ceausescu will also visit Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and the Sudan. The Romanian leader is one of the most widely traveled East European leaders and has visited 40 African countries and received 32 African heads of state in Bucharest.

Kaunda Calls for More Domestic Energy Sources
MB121931 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] President Kaunda has said more domestic sources of energy should be developed to supplement the important role that the Ndola Oil Refinery is playing in the nation's development. The president, who was speaking in Ndola at celebrations to commemorate the 10th anniversary of (Emdeni), said electricity and coal should be developed to boost the country's energy needs. The president noted that there had been impressive developments on the electrical side and yet the coal industry seemed to be lagging behind despite the dedicated efforts of the workers at (Nyanda) colliery. Dr Kaunda said, however, that the Zambian Industrial and Mining Corporation had approved an action plan with the assistance of the World Bank to rehabilitate the colliery towards increasing coal production.

On (Emdeni), Dr Kaunda said that the refinery had an important role to play in the country's economy and is satisfying its energy needs.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Seeks Low Rate for Thermal Plant Loan
MB111012 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The government will not borrow money at a high interest rate when it negotiates loans for the second phase of the (Wange) thermal plant. This was stated by the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, during his 3-day tour of Bulawayo and Mbembezi, which ended on Saturday. Comrade Mugabe said he has been assured of soft loans. He said phase one of the project had been negotiated by the Smith government at high interest rates. The prime minister said the Ministry of Trade and Commerce is studying the question of markups in communal areas where consumers incur high costs because of exhorbitant prices. Comrade Mugabe hoped the small enterprises development corporation which will soon be established will go a long way in meeting the needs of communal people.

Dissidents Kill Farm Supervisor, Injure Senator
MB121326 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Dissidents in Zimbabwe have killed a farm supervisor and injured a senator and his son. That is according to relatives on the farm of Senator Max Rosenfels. They say the ambush came yesterday. Dissidents apparently raked a farm truck with automatic weapon fire, killing farm supervisor Samuel Ngwenya and slightly injuring the senator and his son, Tony. Dissidents in Matabeleland have killed about 150 people in the past 18 months.